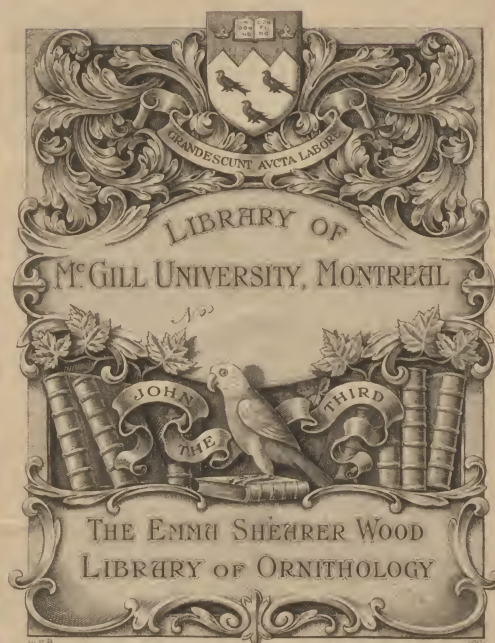


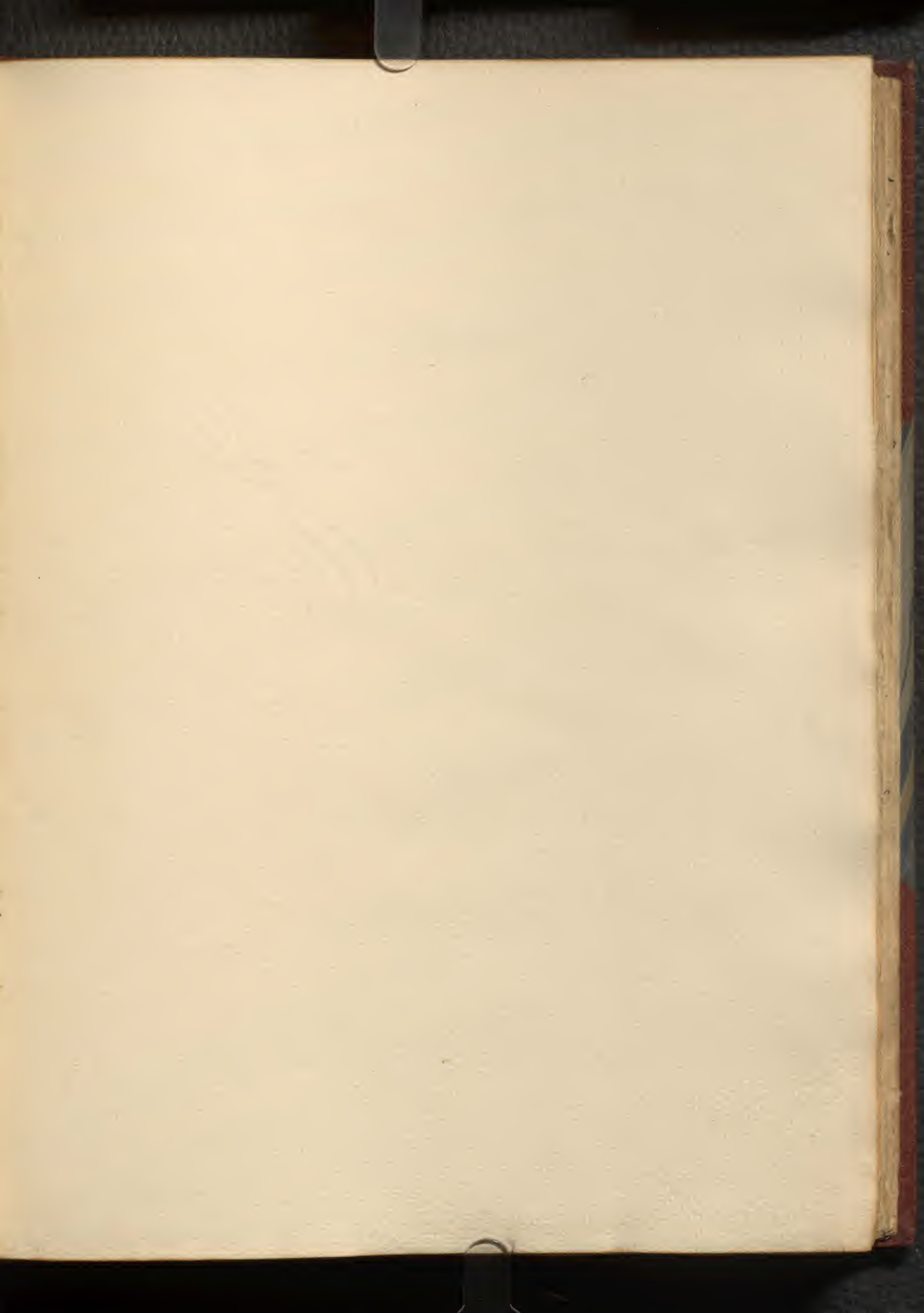
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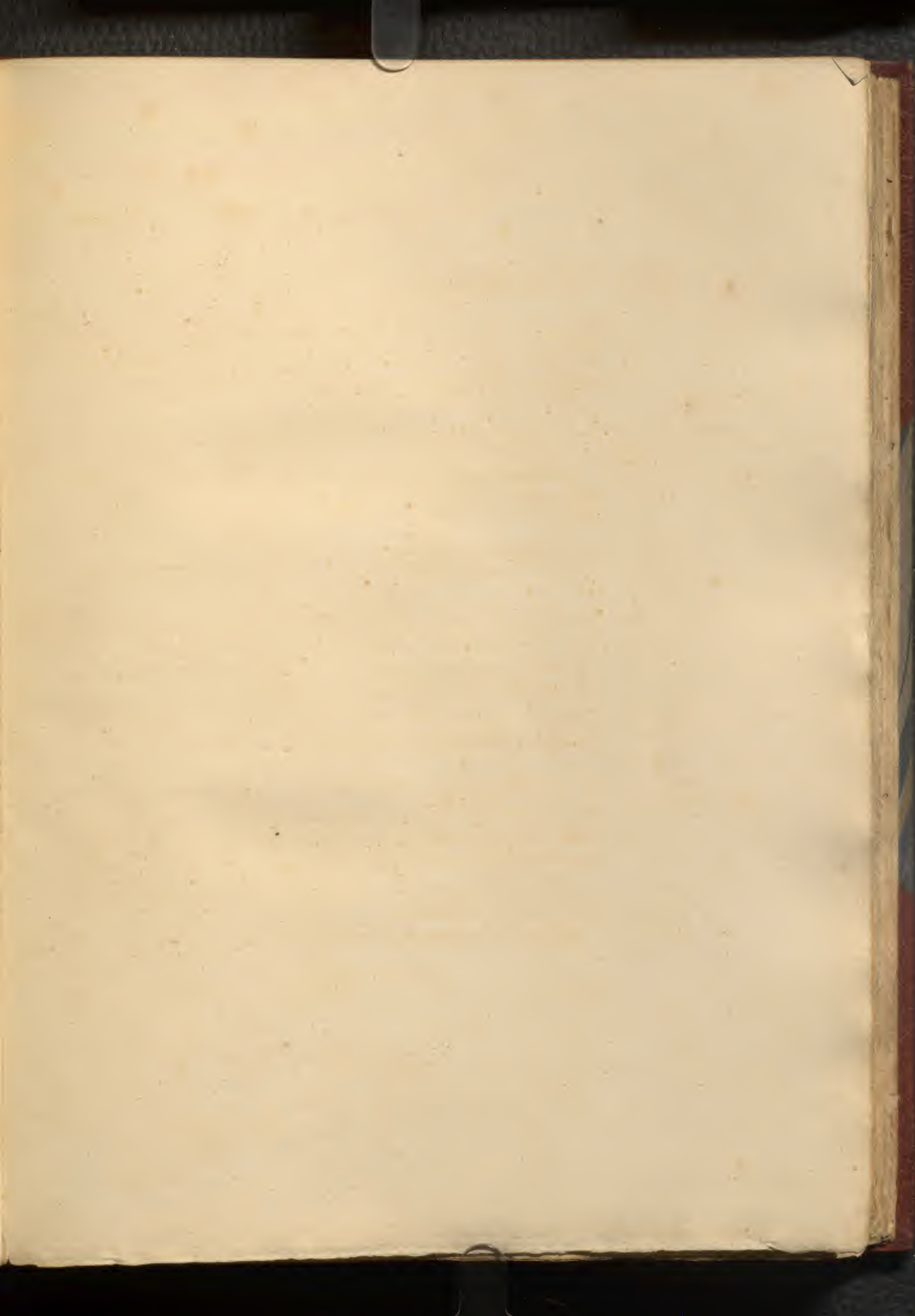
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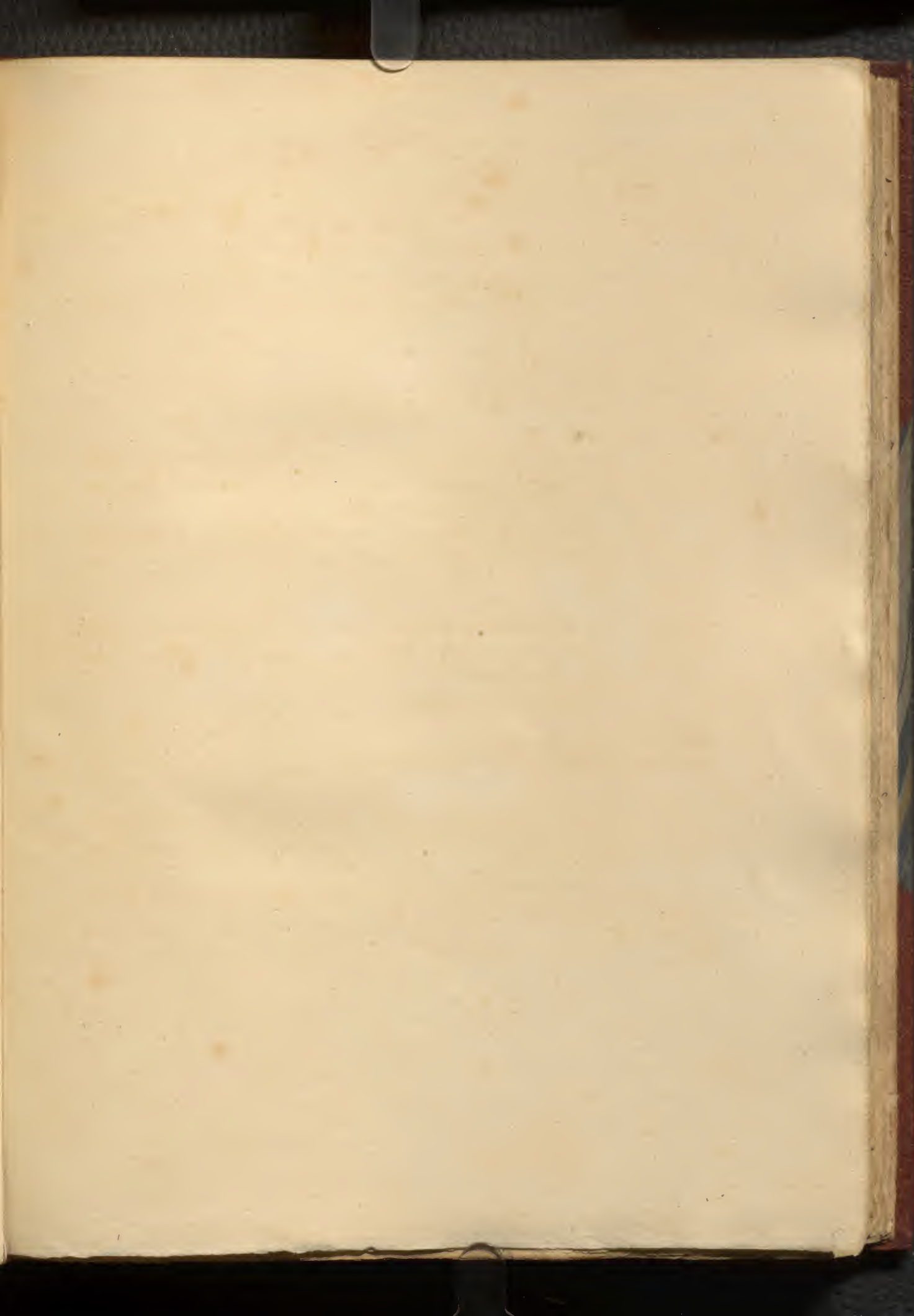
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Mammals of the State

Wyckoff.

In S. notes

to

Penns. Natural History

Vol. III

Reptiles & Fishes -

Wyckoff Hall -

1780 - 1790 -



BRITISH ZOOLOGY.

CLASS III. REPTILES

IV. FISH.



Nº 172.

Roach.

LONDON.

Printed for Benj. White,

MDCCLXXVI.

BRITISH ZOOLOGY.

V O L. III.

CLASS III. REPTILES.

IV. FISH.

By Thomas Pennant Esq.

WARRINGTON:

Printed by WILLIAM EYRES,

F O R

BENJAMIN WHITE, at Horace's Head, Fleet-Street, LONDON.

MDCCLXXVI.

BRITISH ZOOLOGY

VOL. III

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

1851

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

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In 1784 the Governor of Rio de Janeiro sent the King of Portugal a serpent of more than 20 feet long & bigger about, than a man's arm: it is remarkable that this reptile arrived alive, though had neither eat nor drunk for 25 days; the King ~~was~~ ordered it to be put in one of the fountains of the botanical Garden. — A particular species of ^{serpent} ~~lizard~~ in America has a sting in its ^{tail} & coils itself ^{up} before it darts it out: its sting is generally mortal: See Smyth's travels thro' the united States of America, vol. 1.

181918

In ~~April~~ May 1788 was a letter ^{from Toulon dated April 24} in the Morning Chronicle
=de giving an account of a serpent of extraordinary
size being killed by a M. de Colomber at St Paul de Teyance
about 33 leagues from Frejus, it had been the terror of the
country & had made great havock among their flocks;
M. de Colomber hearing of it, went in pursuit of it at-
=tended only by an English dog, he perceived it among
the bushes & at the distance of ten paces fired twice &
hit him on the head; he afterwards fired at him twice
more, by way of precaution; the serpent died twisting
himself about with such force, that he broke three
large boughs of the trees with his tail; he weighed
two quintals & a half, this serpent seems as yet
totally a nondescript among the serpents of Europe;
see farther on in this volume ^{p 32} in a M^s note, an ac-
=count of two very large serpents killed in England, one
at Ludham in Norfolk, the other near Enville in
Lancashire. -

The skin of a snake (of what species, or whether British or foreign, tho' most probably the latter, not said) was sent to a M^r. Boswell, leather-cutter in Norwich, in December 1789, said in the morning chronicle to be twenty feet & a half in length, but in the St. James's chronicle, twenty yards & a half! it was afterwards sold to a gentleman for his museum. —

CHITONIDEA & CHITONELLA



In 1764, a Sea-Turtle was taken near Beere on the Devonshire coast, about 7 feet long, its fore-fins were a yard in length, its head as large as that of a man, its weight was guessed to be half a ton; the shell of it had 5 or 6 parallel seams or ridges from one end to the other, it was entangled & caught in the lines of some lobster pots: — was probably a coriaceous Turtle or Dorsoise. M.D. —

— great quantities of the Green Turtle were imported into England in 1785, particularly one in August was presented to the King weighing upwards of 418 pounds. More than a peck of eggs were found within the shell.

The ~~of the Mediterranean Turtle~~ flesh is commonly esteemed bad & unwholesome & to cause much sickness in the eaters; a ludicrous story is told of a candidate for a borough, who sent one to the voters, which had only the bad effect of making them sick.

— The Land-tortoise, tho' not a native of England, has been frequently imported here & lived very long; one, whose shell is still preserved at Lambeth Palace, was placed in the gardens there by Abt. Land about the year 1633, which lived till 1753, & then was killed by being dug out of the ground in a very inclement season; another was placed in the Bt. of London's gardens at Fulham, by the same Prelate, when Bt. of that see in the year 1628, which died a natural death in 1753-4. how old these tortoises were, when imported, is unknown. M. J.

Dr. Keble, in his natural history of the county of
Dublin vol. 1, p. 290, says, that the frog was first intro-
duced into Ireland in 1699 by a Dr. Guithers.

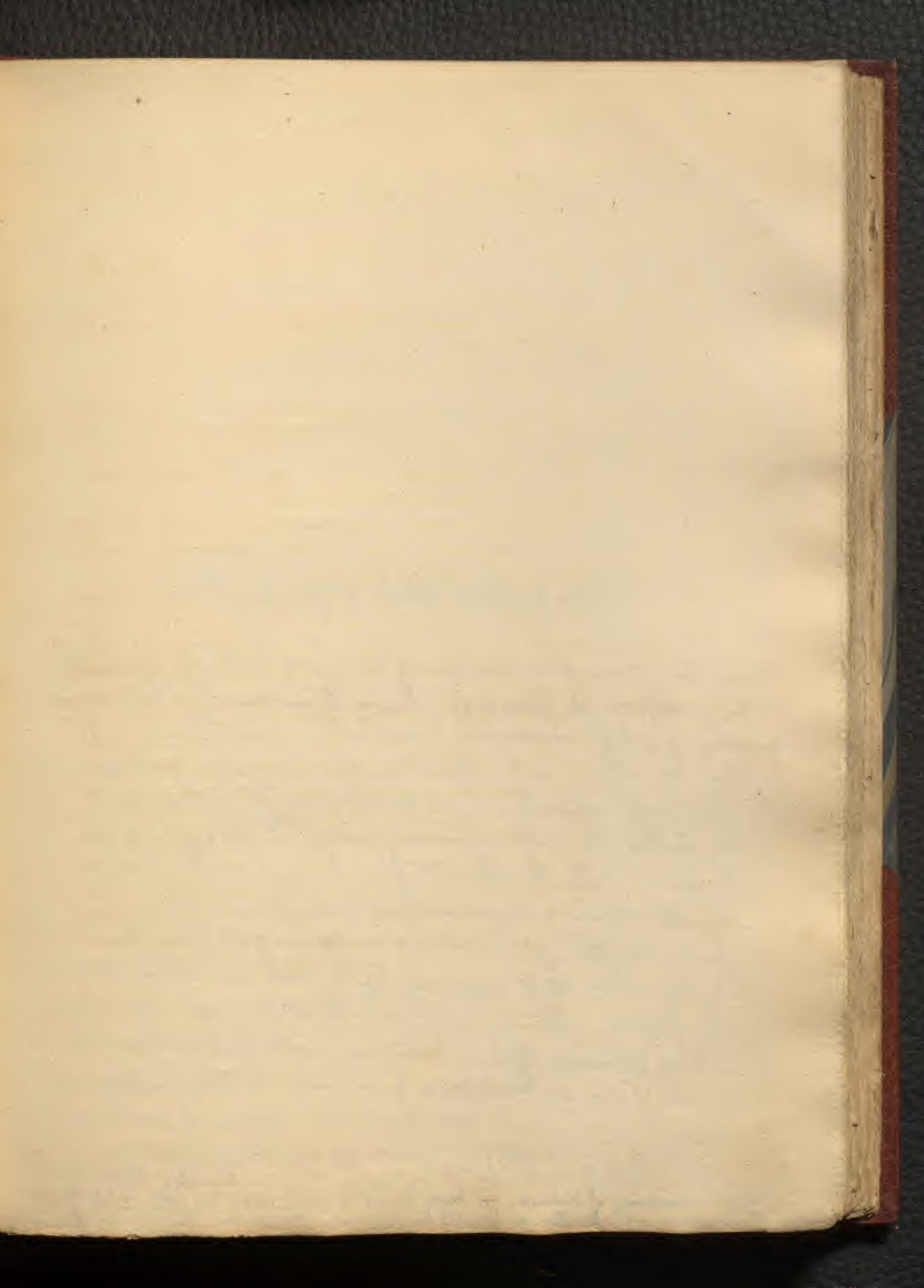
See some most curious observations on the generation of
frogs & of an artificial fecundation of them by Abbe Spaa-
= lamani, that eminent Italian Philosopher. M. J. -

I have heard very ^{excellent} strong instances of young frogs in a
shower being found in hats, &c. &c. it seems very strange
they having been carried up like the rain & then specifically
heavier than the circumambient air, fall again like it. M. J. -

in the time of copulation, the fore-toes, answering
to ~~the~~ thumbs, by which they adhere well to an
uncommon size, in order to help them to hold the
stronger. M. J. -

In the month of November 1783, the tanks & ponds in the Island of Bombay were nearly covered with frogs, which devoured much herbage & many fish, several of them weighed from 4 to 5 pounds, & measured 2 feet from the extremities: probably a very different species from the common frog, both on account of the great superiority of size, as also because herbage is part of its food, which is not of the common sort.

In July 1786, a mowen working on the lands of Coolmines, between Tallagh & Rathcoole, ^{in Ireland} cut a frog in two, which, when the parts were joined, measured 18 inches & $\frac{1}{4}$ in circumference, crop the belly; its mouth & throat were proportionally large, & several field-mice were found in its stomach. -



Toads in solid Rocks or growing Trees.

Some very recent instances of this fact, however incredible it may appear at first sight, have been recorded by persons worthy of belief. — Many remarkable examples are cited in Plots of Devonshire, as quoted in the opposite page, perhaps one of the most extraordinary, is recorded in Wallis's history of Northumberland & also in Hutchinson's view of D. vol. 1, p. 238, at Chillingham Castle the old seat of the Greys, now of the Earls of Tankerville, where a chimney piece is made of a stone in which a live toad was discovered in sawing it from the block, the ridus of it appeared, till the late Earl of Tankerville had it filled up with cement, thinking it a disagreeable sight; & painting remains of it, by which, if exact, it was of a very large size, nearly as large as a hat crown; another instance is quoted in the same place from the publick papers, of one found in a ^{coal-mine} near Sunderland in ~~1776~~ 1776 alive in a solid coal, nearly 30 feet deep. ^ on being exposed to the air, it instantly died. — See also Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, for those found in solid trees, as also Charles Bonin's account of one at London as quoted in Memoirs for history of Languedoc, Paris 1759.

Great Owl

Mr. Pennant in his account of his voyage to the Hebrides or Western Isles in 1772 supposes this to be the Rana Bombina of Linnaeus, see p. 192.

There seems in my neighbourhood to be a species of dark, ugly slow-leaping frog rather resembling a toad, which appears to be omitted by Mr. Pennant; possibly may be the Natterjack the Rana Rubra.

Mr. White says, many Guernsey Lizards were, turned out
in Pembroke college-garden, Oxford, where they lived a great
while, but were never known to breed, he supposes the Guernsey
lizard to be nearly allied to the green lizard so common ~~in~~
in France, Spain, Portugal & over most part of the Continent
of Europe. Nat: hist: of Helborne p: 67. -

Warty Lizard

A Lizard, I think of this species, was taken in the spring of 1787, at Richmond in Yorkshire & given to me, the belly was rather orange-coloured than bright yellow & spotted with deep brown or black. M: J. — on further inspection have much doubt of its being this species. —

believe our English lizards are as yet very imperfectly known. M. J.

— The history of British Lizards seems as yet very imperfect,
there being probably many species as yet unnoticed & the nature
of the few known, far from being thoroughly investigated, believe
something similar may be said, in a smaller degree, concerning
the British Serpents or Snakes. M. J. —

Viper

by some in the North of England called a Hag-worm.

are not unfrequently found on the moors of the Northern parts of Britain in the dry parts, particularly in hot & sultry weather. M. J.

Mr. White in his Nat. hist. of Selborne p. 210, asserts that he on Aug. 4, 1775, surprised a large Viper seemingly heavy & bloated laying in the grass & basking in the Sun; when cut up, the abdomen appeared crowded with young, 15 in number full 7 inches long & about the size of full-grown earth-worms, this little fry seemed to have the true viper spirit & shewed great alertness as soon as disengaged from the belly of the dam, they twisted & wriggled about, set themselves up, gaped very wide when touched with a stick & shewed manifest signs tokens of menace & defiance, tho' no manner of fangs could be found even with glasses; the dam had formidable ones

The Black Viper, it is highly probably, is only a variety, either
sexual or occasioned by age, ~~most~~ thought the former to be the male. M. I.

The skin of a snake, of what species, whether British or
Asian, not said, of twenty yards ~~of~~ long, was sent to
Latham & others in London in December 1789, & was mentioned
in the Morning Chronicle.

The Comte de la Cépède, in his continuation of the
natural history of the Comte de Buffon, seems to be
of opinion, that the black viper is a distinct species. -

The London viper-catchers assured the Hon.^{ble} Daines^{Barrington}, that the story of the young vipers taking asylum in the bodies of their dams was a groundless fable. White's Nat. hist. of Selborne, page 51.

have been informed, that serpents of some kind have been observed to climb trees in England, to get at young thrushes & other birds while in the nest. M. J. —

In the Philosophical transactions N^o 376, p. 296, is an account of a Viper-catcher at Milan, who had above 60 living vipers in one room & among the rest one female big with young, on his having thrown some mice among them, of which none took the least notice, but the pregnant viper, which after having fixed her eyes upon one of them, it seemed soon after to totally to have lost its senses as, after having ~~run~~ round it for some time, it actually with great swiftness run into its open chops; from this great excess of fear in animals at sight of a viper, proceeds the notion of a fascination, which is no more than that fear so totally deprives them of sense as to make them take an asylum even in the jaws of their destroyers. Have been

^{inferred}
^

That none but pregnant vipers, will take the least
nourishment in confinement, as Mr. Pennant here
relates. M. T.

A gentleman cock-shooting in a coppice near Solihull
in Yorkshire early in March 1789 in severe weather,
he saw 4 vipers coiled together in a footway, one of
which sprung & bit his dog. - as these reptiles are
imagined to be always torpid till the warmth of spring
comes on, the formerly circumstance may be deemed an
extraordinary one. -

Sucking out the poison from a bite, by a person, whose
mouth is secured from injury by being washed with
oil to prevent any inflammation of the lips & tongue
from the poison, has been found of efficacy with the
addition of Emetics worked up with oil & warm water;
but without these precautions it is esteemed dangerous
to suck the wound & Matthiolus, according to Dr. Boylase,
relates an account of a Man dying by sucking the
blood & poison out of the wound; the same person re-
lates a cure effected, by the prescription of a Cor-
nish Lady on a Man bit in the breast by the ap-
plication of a young pigeon with the anus close
to the wound, which soon swelled, thickened & died, when
another was applied, which soon grew faint & died soon after.
See Boylase's Nat: hist: of Cornwall p: 283. -

" Its flesh has been long celebrated as a noble Medicine.
Droghda Meat cited from Pliny, Galen & other Writers, Several
proofs of its efficacy in the cure of Ulcers the Elephantiasis, &
M. V. C. Complaints. It is at present used as a
Preservative, & we think the modern physicians have no great
dependence on its virtues.

This singular food did not prolong the days of Lady Digby,
who died suddenly, being found dead in her bed at a
very early age; he is also said to have introduced into England
the large Italian Snail for the same purpose & some of the
breed are said still to be seen near his seat at Goshurst. M. J.
see more of this in the account of Shells farther on vol. 4. —

In warm dry seasons they are very common in the moors in the
North of England; in 1786 had a pointer killed by one of near two feet
in length, one was killed there that year near 3 feet. M. J. —
in the Summer of 1790, a Viper or Adder was killed near
Borthwickbrae; its length was $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard, being big
in the middle, on opening it, 12 young ones living were
found, about 6 inches long each.

Dreadful as the effects of its bite may be, yet its flesh has been long celebrated as a noble medicine. Doctor *Mead* cites from *Pliny*, *Galen*, and other antients, several proofs of its efficacy in the cure of *ulcers*, the *elephantiasis*, and other bad complaints. He even says he has seen good effects from it in an obstinate *lepra*: it is at present used as a restorative, tho' we think the modern physicians have no great dependence on its virtues. The antients prescribed it boiled, and to be eaten as fish; for when fresh, the medicine was much more likely to take effect than when dried, and given in form of a powder or troche. Mr. *Keyser* relates that Sir *Kenelm Digby* used to feed his wife, who was a most beautiful woman, with capons fattened with the flesh of vipers.

The antient *Britons* had a strange superstition in respect to these animals, and of which there still remains in *Wales* a strong tradition. The account *Pliny* gives of it is as follows: we shall not attempt a translation, it being already done to our hands in a spirited manner by the ingenious Mr. *Mason*, which we shall take the liberty of borrowing.

Præterea est ovorum genus in magna Galliarum fama, omissum Græcis. Angues innumeri æstate convoluti, salivis faucium corporumque spumis artificii complexu glomerantur; anguinum appellatur. Druidæ sibilis id dicunt in sublimè jactari, sagoque oportere intercipi, ne tellurem attingat: profugere raptorem equo: serpentes enim insequi, donec arceantur amnis alicujus interventu.*

* Lib. XXIX. c. 3.

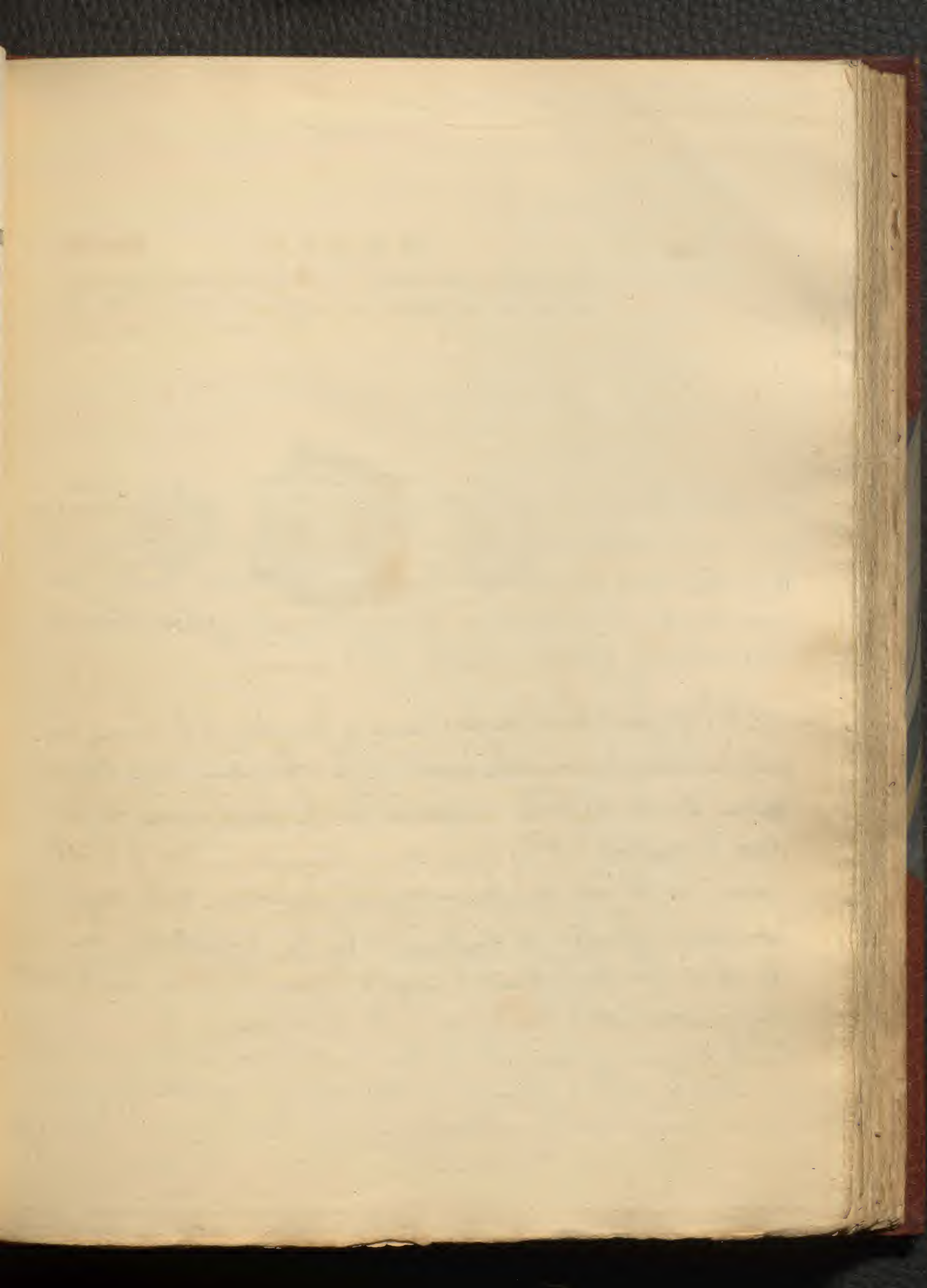
But tell me yet
 From the grot of charms and spells,
 Where our matron sister dwells,
Brennus, has thy holy hand
 Safely brought the Druid wand,
 And the potent *Adder-stone*,
 Gender'd 'fore the autumnal moon?
 When in undulating twine,
 The foaming snakes prolific join;
 When they hiss, and when they bear
 Their wond'rous egg aloof in air;
 Thence before to earth it fall,
 The *Druid* in his hallow'd pall,
 Receives the prize,
 And instant flies,
 Follow'd by the envenom'd brood,
 'Till he crosses the crystal flood*.

This wondrous egg seems to be nothing more than a bead of glass, used by the *Druids* as a charm to impose on the vulgar, whom they taught to believe, that the possessor would be fortunate in all his attempts, and that it would gain him the favor of the great.

Our modern *Druidesses* give much the same account of the *ovum anguinum*, *Glain Neidr*, as the *Welsh* call it, or the *Adder-Gem*, as the *Roman* philosopher does, but seem not to have so exalted an opinion of its powers, using it only to assist children in cutting their teeth, or to cure the chin-cough, or to drive away an ague.

We have some of these beads in our cabinet: they are made of

† *Mason's Caraëacus*. The person speaking is a Druid.



one of my servants found one of these Druids eggs or ^{beads} charms or
gems on a wild moor near Richmond in Yorkshire in 1786 it
resembled most the plainest here figured, but was broader & the
hole smaller in proportion, it was of a pale yellow colour &
was evidently a species of Glap. M. F. —

— Mr. White asserts, that snakes have a faculty of stinking in
self-defence; he says he knew a gentleman, that kept a
tame snake, as ^{sweet as} any animal while unalarmed & in
good humour, but as soon as a stranger, a dog or a cat
came in, it fell to hissing & filled the room with such
nauseous effluvia as rendered it hardly supportable. The
Skunk or Storch is well known to defend itself in like manner
by a loathsome fetid smell. Hist. of Selborne p. 72.

In the morning Chronicle of Aug: 22, 1789, was an account of a
remarkable conflict between a serpent of large size & a pike of
eleven pounds weight in Preston-brook, Lancashire, the pike was
seen to dart upon its adversary with great fury &
the water being clear, the contest was distinctly seen & was continued

glass, and of a very rich blue color; some are plain, others streaked: we say nothing of the figure, as the annexed plate will convey a stronger idea of it than words.



Eudælis. Arist. Hist. an. I. c. 1.
Natrix torquata. Gesner Serpent. 63.
Natrix torquata. Raii syn. quad. 334.
Anguis vulgaris fuscus collo flavescente,
ventre albis maculis distinctus. Pet.
Mus. XVII. No. 101.

Coluber natrix. Lin. syst. 380.
Tomt-Orm, Snok, Ring-Orm. Faun.
Suec. No. 288.
C. natrix scutis abdom. 170. Squamis
caudæ, 60. Ibid.

13. RINGED.

THE snake is the largest of the *English* serpents, sometimes exceeding four feet in length: the neck is slender; the middle of the body thickest; the back and sides covered with small scales, the belly with oblong, narrow, transverse plates. The first

Linnaeus

Linnaeus distinguishes by the name of *squamæ*, the last he calls *scuta*, and from them forms his genera of serpents.

Those that have both *squamæ* and *scuta* he calls *Colubri*; those that have only *squamæ*, *Angues*. The viper and snake are comprehended in the first genus, the blind-worm under the second; but we chuse (to avoid multiplying our genera) to take in the few serpents we have by a single genus, their marks being too evident to be confounded.

DESCRIP.

The color of the back and sides of the snake are dusky or brown; the middle of the back marked with two rows of small black spots running from head to tail; and from them are multitudes of lines of spots crossing the sides; the plates on the belly are dusky, the scales on the sides of a bluish white.

On each side the neck is a spot of pale yellow, and the base of each is a triangular black spot, one angle of which points towards the tail.

The teeth are small and ferrated, lying each side the jaw in two rows.

This species is perfectly inoffensive; it frequents and lodges itself among bushes in moist places, and will readily take the water, swimming very well.

It preys on frogs, insects, worms, and mice, and, considering the smallness of the neck, it is amazing how large an animal it will swallow.

EGGS.

The snake is oviparous: it lays its eggs in dung-hills, and in hot-beds, whose heat, aided by that of the sun, promotes the exclusion of the young.

During winter it lies torpid in banks of hedges, and under old trees.

continued with much obstinacy on both sides more than twenty minutes, several times did the fish attempt to gorge the serpent, but the latter by coiling itself round it, avoided its force, at last both combatants were so exhausted as to be easily taken: N. B. The serpent here was called an Adder or Viper, but must have been the Snake as the Viper never goes into the water. —

In 1769 a large snake was shot in a nursery of young trees on a large common one mile from Eiville in Lancashire, thought to be 60 years old, it measured 12 feet 4 inches & $\frac{3}{4}$ in length & 3 feet 1 inch in thickness, it used to come to drink at the foot of the said nursery, where two men laid ⁱⁿ wait for it with a gun each, loaded with ball. —

A very large snake was killed Sept: 16, 1782, at Ludham in Norfolk, by one Jasper Andrews of that place; it measured 5 feet, 5 inches in length, was almost 3 feet in circumference & had a very long snout; what is very remarkable, there were two excrescencies on the fore part of the head, which

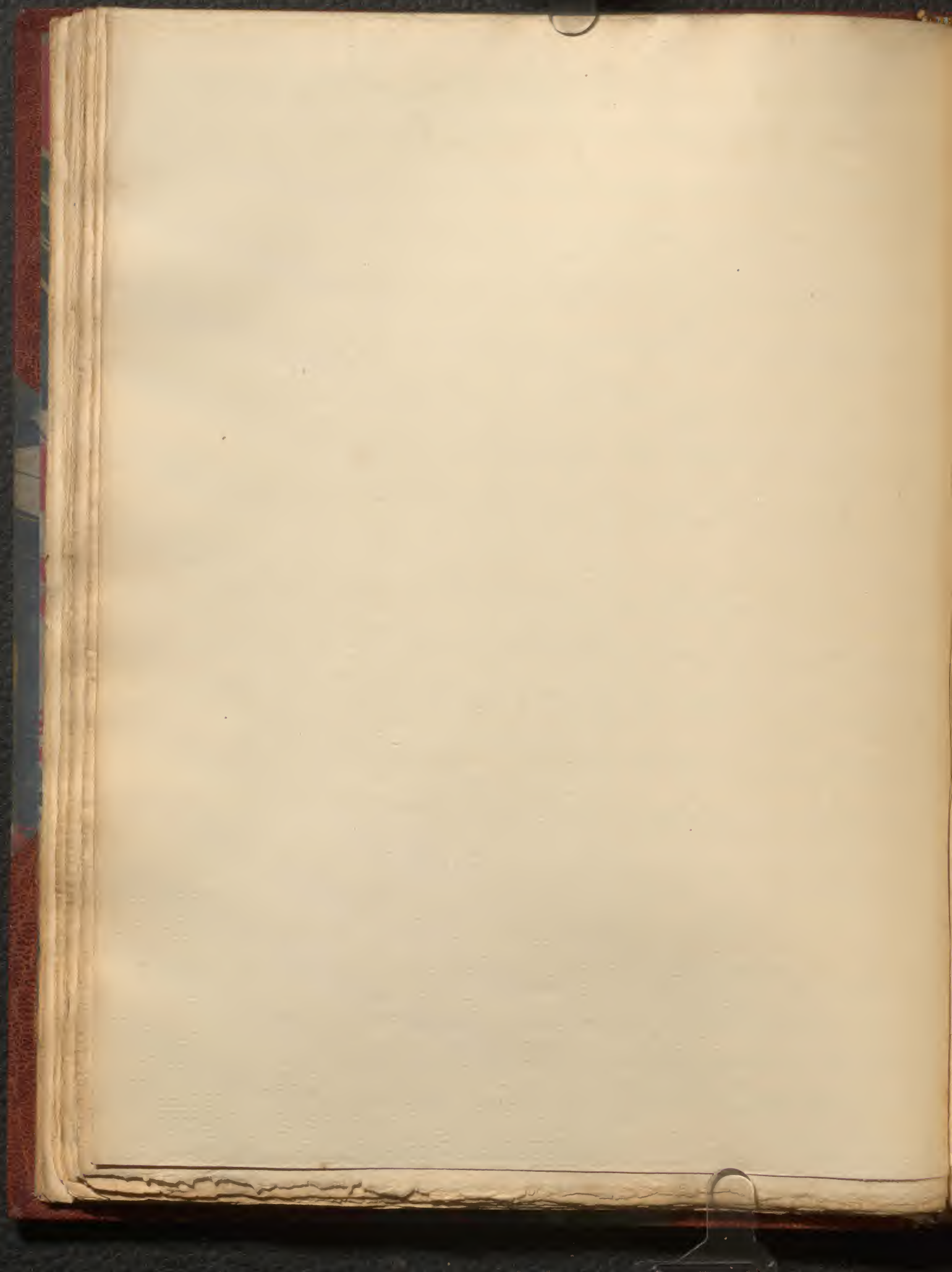
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much resembled horns: This creature seldom made its appearance in the day-time, but continued concealed in subterraneous retreats, several of which were after discovered in the town, one near ~~the~~ the tanning-office, a second in the premises of the Rev. Mr. Jeffrey & a third in the lands occupied by Mr. Wm. Popple at the Hall: The skin of the above surprising reptile is now in the possession of Mr. J. Garret a wealthy farmer in that neighbourhood.

— a Farmer near Hodderon in Hertfordshire, on the 21.th of September 1788, observed a serpent rustling entangled in the bushes with erected crest & hissing, he fetched his gun, fired at it & killed it, the length of it from head to the extremity of the tail was 12 feet & the circumference in the thickest part 14 inches.—

Dr. Borlase says two species or varieties of the snake have been found in Cornwall, one with a white garland round the neck & a sharp tail like the point of a rush, the other with a yellow garland & a shorter & more obtuse tail: he

also says one was killed near Kilkhampton in 1757
4 feet long. Borlase's hist: of Cornwall p: 283. -

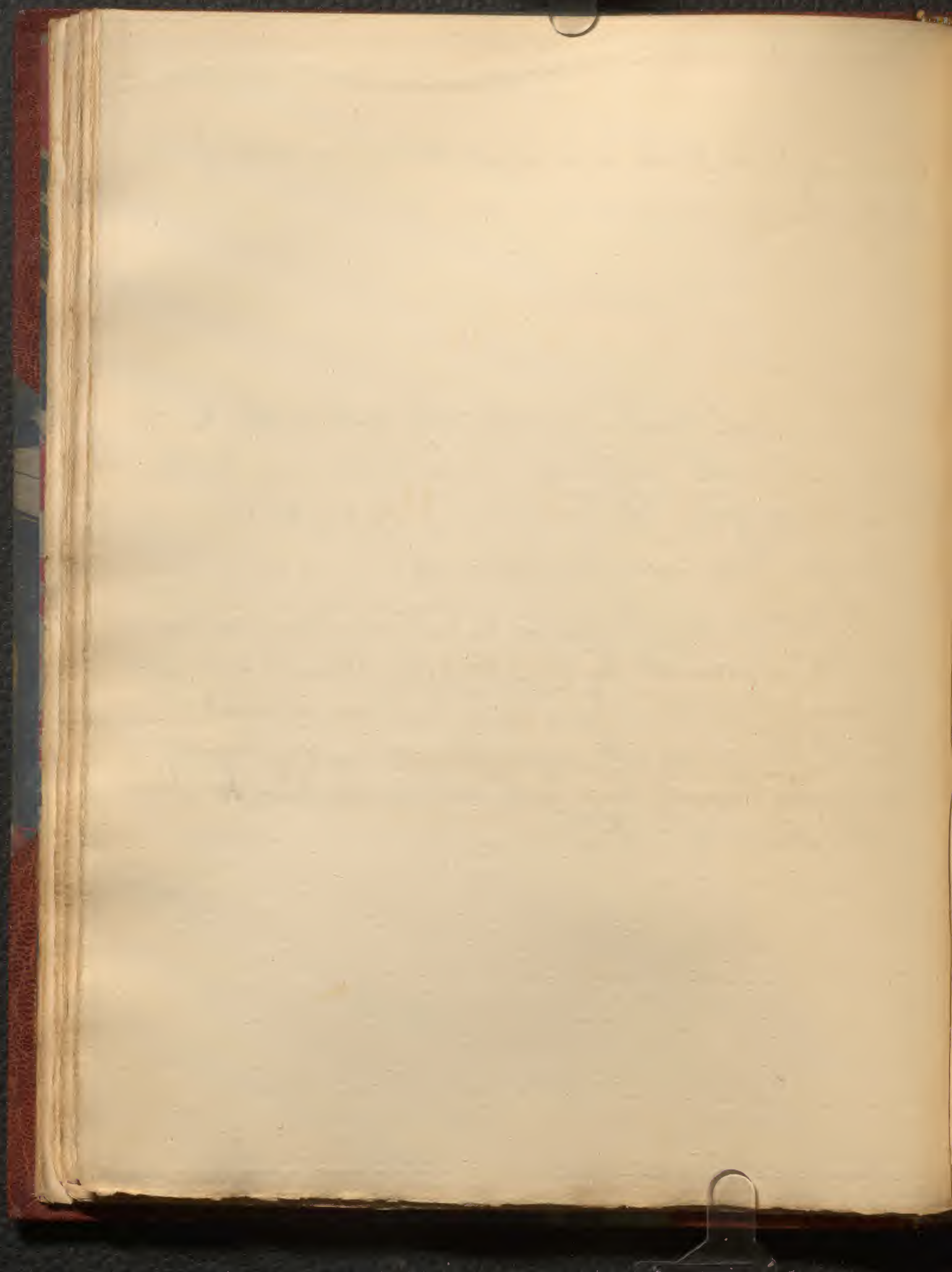


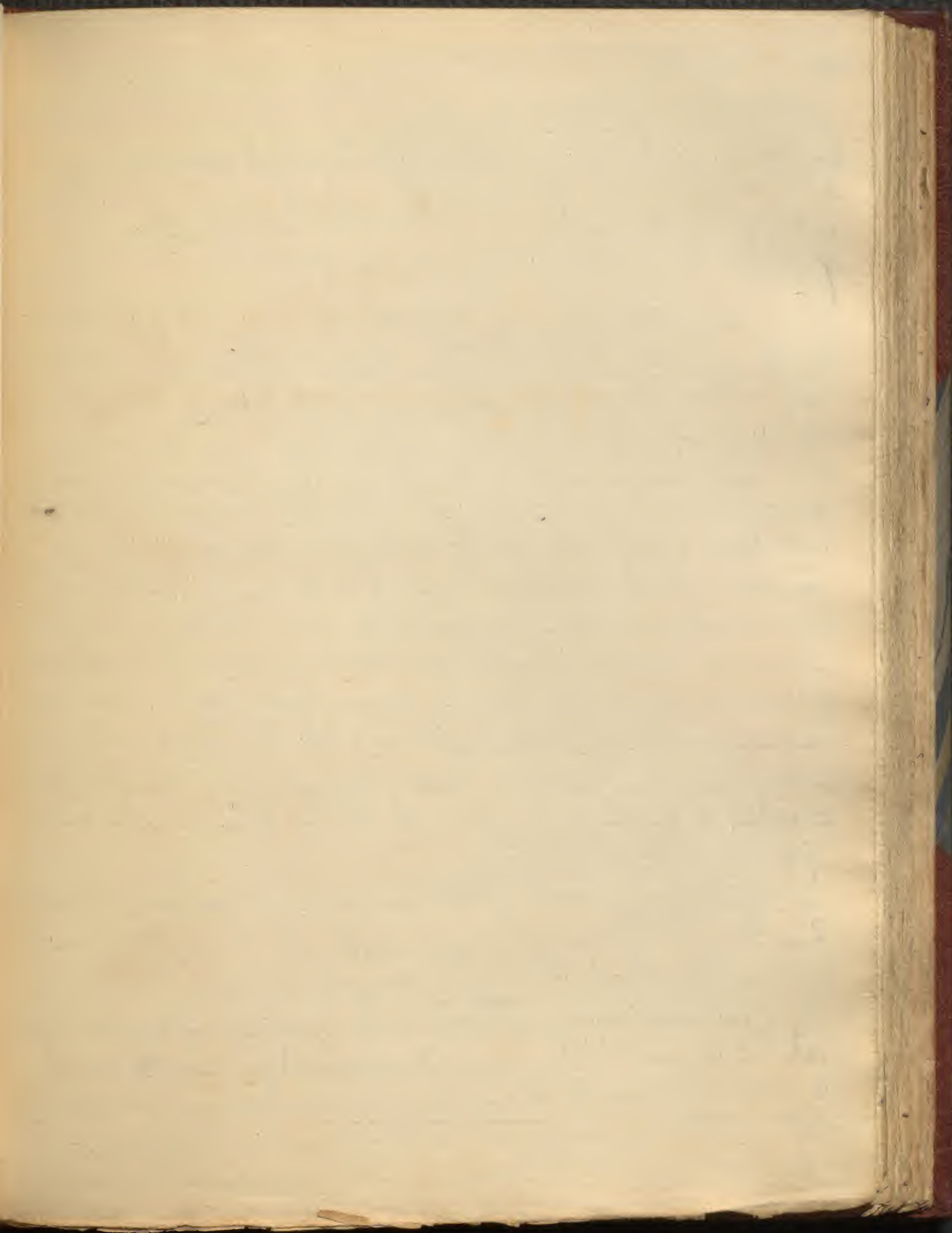
Blind worm.

According to the Comte de la Cépède, the continuator of Buffon, this species is viviparous. —

have heard instances tolerably well authenticated of considerable swellings being occasioned by the bite of the blind-worm; possibly the species might have been mistaken. M. J. —

D^r Borlase says, the species he had heard was venomous, is called in Cornwall the long cripple. Borlase's Nat. Hist. of Cornwall p: 284. — have since heard an account of this blind-worm with a pointed tail having been certainly observed by a Gent.ⁿ in Gloucestershire, who informed M^r. Latham of it. M. J. —





A fish seemingly by its size allied to the Whale-species, if the account may be depended on, is described by Kilburn in his survey of Kent, tho' seems to differ in the structure of the eyes, of an enormous size in this species, tho' small in proportion in almost all the ^{other} described species of Whales, the account is as follows. page 215-216.

Near this place (viz Broadstairs in the parish of St Peter's in the Isle of Thanet) on the 9th of July 1574, a monstrous fish that hied himself on shore, on a little sand, now called Fishnefs, where (for want of water) he died next day, before which time his roaring was heard above a mile. his length was 22 yards, the neither jaw opening 12 feet, one of his eyes was more than a cart & 6 horses could draw, a man stood upright in the place from whence his eye was taken; the thickness from his back to the top of his belly (which lay upwards) was 14 feet; his tail of the same breadth; the distance between his eyes was 12 feet; 3 men stood upright in his mouth, some of his ribs were 16 feet long, his tongue 15 feet long; his liver was two cart-loads & a man might creep into his nostrils. — however astonishing some part of the former account may seem, it is transcribed & seemingly judged authentic by M. Lewis in his history of the Isle of Thanet p: 165. —

In April 1787, a coasting Pilot, being about two leagues distant from the port of Tarragona, encountered with a fish of an enormous size, which did some damage to his vessel, but having by great perseverance & address & the assistance of another vessel taken & secured it, they drew it ashore, where it excited much wonder, was supposed to be of some species of whale, but no one could ascertain of which, it was 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ fms in length & 17 in circumference in the thickest part, of the colour of an Elephant, it had

a most prodigious throat, sharp teeth & small eyes, supposed
=ed to weigh about 7500 pounds. - possibly it might
have been of the Shark ~~kon~~ genus & not a species of Whale.
Ali D. -

Lisbon, Jan. 17. They write from Alcobaca, that on the 27th of November, in the morning, they heard, in the hamlet of St. Giaon, near Pederneira, a noise proceeding from the sea-coast, which led them to imagine that some large fish had got on shore, and on their arrival at the place they actually found a whale, which was three vares long, and five quarters and a half in thickness; the skin of it was black on the back and white under the belly, but it had no fins; in the upper part of the head, above the eyes, was a square hole, and two other small openings; its muzzle was pointed and pretty large, and was furnished with 44 large teeth separated from each other; above the back-bone, and towards the sides, where there should have been fins, there were thick rough membranes. This whale was taken and brought to St. Giaon, where it lived two days; when dissected, the flesh was found very white. Numbers of people flocked to view it, but none could describe the species of this fish, and the fishermen of Pederneira declared they never saw one of the kind.

A large whale, not mentioned of what species, was in the latter end of the year 1789, thrown upon the estate of J^r. Neil O'Donnel in the County of Mayo in Ireland; was imagined it would prove very valuable, as it was found on trial, to contain much oil. -

Description of a curious sea monster, driven on shore in Portleaven Bay on the coast of Cornwall, on the 14th of Sept. 1786, by the strong westerly winds and tempestuous weather, which continued to a violent degree for several days successively, and did much damage at that place and neighbourhood.

This monster was first discovered by two boys, who (agreeable to the custom of that place) went in search of wreck soon after day break; and as they stood on the cliff which commanded a prospect of a small sandy cove, they, at a distance of about a mile, discovered something of enormous bulk near the shore, and which after a short time they apprehended to be the side or part of an unfortunate ship which had the preceding night been broken to pieces by the extremities of the shore: they immediately went towards the place with sanguine expectation of great success, and as they approached the spot (the breaking waves at times leaving it dry) they were both struck with the utmost consternation to perceive such motions as convinced them it was something which had life: they then hastened with great fear to some men of their acquaintance, and related what they had seen in a terrifying manner:—at first their report was not credited, but after many strong and particular declarations of the fact, a great number of people soon collected themselves into a body, and determined to go armed, some with large sticks and pokers, others with hatchets, spits, &c. which was, after some deliberation, carried into execution. On their coming near the spot they perceived it to be something living, as was represented, and it raised its head, which had not before been perceived, and appeared to direct its course towards them. All were alarmed—some stood their ground, others possessed with greater fear turned back: they could see no legs to it, but it appeared to crawl on its belly, raising its body at times a little from the sand. Various were the opinions about this creature; some said it was a Mermaid, others a Whale—but the greater number disbelieving the existence of the former, and adhering to the improbability of the latter, they were all equally at a loss. When it was agreed to examine what it was, they all went towards it, and after an hour's beating, stabbing it, &c. it expired with a groan. Its length was found to be from the top of its head, to the end of its tail, 48 feet, 10 inches, and its circumference, in the largest part of the body, 24 feet and a half: its head was large, and prickly in the hinder part, and not forked much unlike that of a man; its eyes were greenish; its mouth large; its nose flat, and from its neck to the navel, resembling nearest to the human kind; its back was hard, and more difficult to penetrate than the shell of a turtle; it had two short fore feet, formed like the paw of a monkey, and its hinder parts shaped like the hinder parts of a porpoise; it had a large fan-tail, which when spread, measured full seven feet in width at the extent, and but five feet long. It is supposed a large quantity of oil will be produced from it, which with the shell of its back, and its fins, are judged, if properly managed, to be of great value, and will be of some considerable benefit to this neighbourhood. No one that has seen it, knows its name, nor has any monster like it ever been described in record, or come within the knowledge of this kingdom.

fish, seemingly of the cetaceous kind
happened of December 1783, dated Flushing—
When the tide was very high, a fish
was discovered near Domburg be-
Westhaven: its length was 84 feet,
tail was 6 feet breadth: it had
its head, & 48 large teeth in its
left jaw, it made a great noise
heavily with its tail, that it was
near it at first. after the head had
was opened, & in its belly a young
weighed 112 pounds, which was
the body of the large fish yielded.
its weight was upwards of 8,000
alone weighed 230 pounds. —

a Whale, of what species was not men-
tioned in Denmark, it measured 13 ell

whose species is not ascertained, was
glabrous hooded Whitley 64 feet long, his
mouth 10 feet wide his eyes were abt. 6 inches
his body was 62 feet, he had only 2 fins,

Lisbon, Jan. 17. They write from Alcobaca, that on the 27th of November, in the morning, they heard, in the hamlet of St. Giaon, near Pederneira, a noise proceeding from the sea-coast, which led them to imagine that some large fish had got on shore, and on their arrival at the place they actually found a whale, which was three vares long, and five quarters and a half in thickness; the skin of it was black on the back and white under the belly, but it had no fins; in the upper part of the head, above the eyes, was a square hole, and two other small openings; its muzzle was pointed and pretty large, and was furnished with 44 large teeth separated from each other; above the back-bone, and towards the sides, where there should have been fins, there were thick rough membranes. This whale was taken and brought to St. Giaon, where it lived two days; when dissected, the flesh was found very white. Numbers of people flocked to view it, but none could describe the species of this fish, and the fishermen of Pederneira declared they never saw one of the kind.

A large whale, not mentioned of what species, was in the latter end of the year 1789, thrown upon the estate of Mr. Neil O'Donnel in the County of Mayo in Ireland; was imagined it would prove very valuable, as it was found on trial, to contain much oil. -

The following ^{account} of a fish, seemingly of the cetaceous kind
was in a morning paper of December 1783, dated Flushing.
— On the 4th instant, when the tide was very high, a fish
of an enormous size was discovered near Tomburg be-
hind the castle of Westhaven: its length was 84 feet,
its diameter 26, & its tail was 6 feet breadth: it had
a hole on the top of its head, & 48 large teeth in its
mouth: when it was left dry, it made a great noise
& struck the sand so forcibly with its tail, that it was
not possible to come near it at first. after the head had
been cut off, the fish was opened, & in its belly a young
fish was found, that weighed 112 pounds, which was
carried to Middlebourg: the body of the large fish yielded
2070 pounds of fat, its weight was upwards of 8,000
pounds & its snout alone weighed 230 pounds. —

On the 29th of December 1785, a Whale, of what species was not men-
tioned, was taken in Odensee-bay in Denmark, it measured 13 elbs
in length. —

In September 1734 a Whale, whose species is not ascertained, was
found near Steath in the neighbourhood of Whitby 64 feet long, his
mouth opened upwards of 20 feet wide, his eyes were abt. 6 inches
diameter each, the girth of its body was 62 feet, he had only 2 fins,

placed on each shoulder of a thick hard substance about $\frac{1}{2}$ foot long & 21 inches broad: his blast or blather which came out of his mouth was not less than 15 feet square & was no other than the tongue & lining of his under jaw, which he had power of throwing out to capacitate him to breathe when asleep: the fat on the back was 9 inches thick, called the blubber, under the fat lay flesh like very fat beef: his penis was bigger than the largest ling & something resembling it, his tail was 12 feet & 4 inches over: he was sold by the proprietors to 3 tradesmen of Sunderland for 50 guineas, the blubber & other parts for oil filled 12 pipes.

Sept^r 9, 1728 a Whale was caught in the mouth of the Humber 20 yards long & 9 yards round, as also a sword fish supposed to have driven it into the river.

in Nov^r 1787, a young whale was brought into Port Glasgow by the help of a fisher's boat, it was found dead in the river abt. the mouth of the Gairloch, supposed to have pursued the herrings.

In the morning of the 21st of August 1788 about 3 o'clock, an enormous whale was thrown on the Kentish coast near Margate, 200 yards below the pier near Newgate it was a very extraordinary fish & appeared to be sick, but when left on the rocks for near an hour, no one could approach it for with its tail & fins, it beat & threw stones in great quantities around, it was in length 130 feet & round the girth 93. — by later accounts the dimensions of this fish were much reduced & said to be only 75 feet long & 41 in breadth in the thickest part.

a young whale was found Sep 7, 1788 on Bennington Saltmarsh
Lincolnshire, supposed to have been left by the tide 31 feet long & 18 in girth.

One of the Harpooners of the Henrietta Greenlandman
of Whitby, struck a whale, when in Greenland, in the season
of 1784, which ran from the boat the man was in, eighteen
lines, each line containing 120 fathoms or 240 yards, being
in the whole two miles, one half & 80 yards; but after
holding the fish for some time, the harpoon gave way &
the fish escaped.

In December 1787, a whale was brought into Sunderland,
being found by the master of a ship near Steathes on the
Yorkshire coast, 64 feet long; the mouth opened 20 feet:
the bones were flat & broad & close together; the eyes
about 6 inches diameter, but appeared small in propor-
-tion, the girth 62 feet; it was beautifully ridged from
the shoulders to lower end of the belly; had two fins
placed on each shoulder of a thick hard substance
ab. 4 feet long & 21 inches broad, his blast, as commonly
called, which is no other than the tongue & lining of his
under jaw, which he has a power to throw out to capa-
-cite him to breathe when asleep, was 15 feet square.
The flat fat on his back was 9 inches thick, under the fat
lies flesh like fat beef, his tail was 12 feet 4 inches over,
was sold to 3 tradesmen of Sunderland for 40 guineas, his fat or
blubber & other parts for oil filled 12 pipes.

N.B. Tho the dates differ, the descrip-
-tion seems the same as of one
over-leaf p. 44.

In Aug. 1790 at Stornoway in the Isle of Lewis, one of the Hebrides, about 300 small whales, all alive, were thrown on shore, which were secured with little or no trouble, the same day they were put up to public sale, under the direction of M^r. Mackenzie of Seaforth's factor & brought no more than 121-8-0. —

Whales of various species are not unfrequently drove upon our shores in tempestuous weather, many have been flung upon the Holderness coast & others in Yorkshire &c as also on the Western shores; in June 1781 a prodigious large Whale entered the harbour of Whitehaven in Cumberland, it was observed by numbers of people & several balls were fired at it, but not apparently with any injury to the fish, which pursued its course to the Northward. —

in November 1782 a dead Whale was brought on shore at Holy-Island on the Northumberland coast, the length of which was 72 feet 6 inches, the girth round 48 feet, breadth of the tail 14 feet, it was said to have been of considerable value. —

— At Quimper on the coast of Brittany, the 21st of March 1784, thirty two Whales, of what sort not mentioned, were found thrown up ^{by a storm} the preceding night into a kind of Creek, whence they were not able to disengage themselves; they were taken, & the produce of their sale amounted to 200,000 livres; they were from 36 to 40 feet in length; and among them one of the most enormous length of 82 feet. — a whale near 30 feet long, was thrown ashore on Castor-beach near Yarmouth July 7, 1784. —

— Oct: 17, 1788, a whale 60 feet long, was cast on shore near Wighton in Galloway, was claimed by St. Sam: Flannah B. of Kirkdale, was expected to prove of value. —

On the 6th of July 1786, a whale was thrown upon the coast of Antrim, Ireland, near Red bay, in the Glyns below Glenarm, having come into the bay on a falling tide, it was prevented by the rocks from making out again & shortly after the water fell, it died; the length was 80 feet, abt 14⁰ in diameter & 40 in circumference in the thickest part. —

a large whale was caught at Enver on the N. West coast of Ireland near Donegal, 62 feet long, 15 feet deep as it lay, its tongue filled 11 hogsheds, ^{the} whalebone 9 feet long, computed to be worth between 8 or 900. —

A whale was seen near Watheronick on the coast of Suffolk the first week in March 1780 sometimes almost on the Beach, boats went out after it, but were afraid to approach, they are a rare phenomenon on that coast; yet in February 1763, after a hard northern gale no less than twelve were towed & brought on shore there. —

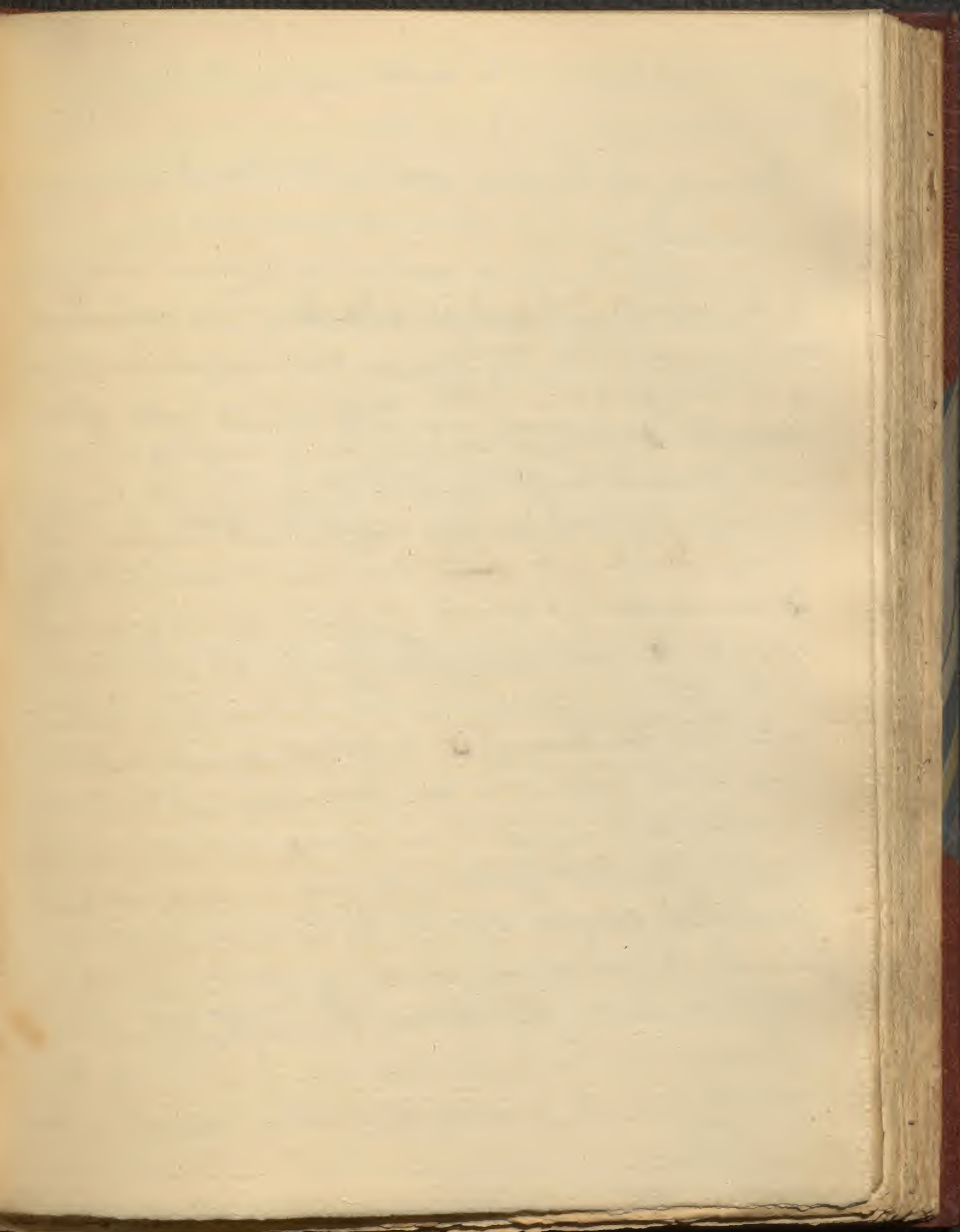
the whale fishery seems at present rather reviving, it having been remarkably successful this year (1783) & some preceding ones; tho' thought by some to be more owing to the late improvements in the Flapoon & method of using it, than to any increase of fish in the northern seas. M. J. —

on the 24th of July 1790, a whale was found almost dead, among the rocks, along the shore of the river, abt 2 miles above Liverpool, it was soon brought to shore, it measured 18 feet 6 inches in length & 10 ft. 3 inches in circumference, was supposed to have been driven so far southward by the very high winds about that time.

The tour thro' Great Britain vol: 4 p: 9 mentions that
Whales (of what species is not ascertained) frequent in
abundance the Islands of Fladden, Orkney & Lewis in
the Scottish Seas & that in 1691, no less than 114 ran
ashore on the Island of Orkney at one time. —

A species of Whale called by Seamen a Teinner, probably the Fin-fish, was caught Sep: 13, 1788, in the Humber, it measured 34 feet from the nose to the tail & 20 feet in girth, the jawbone measured 2 yards & something more & said to be worth 50 pounds; it occasioned great agitation in the water & when struck, it ran a-shore near the jetty on the Humber bank, where after a conflict of 6 ~~good~~ hours it was at last killed. — two more fin-fish were cast on the Holderness coasts in Oct: 1788, one measuring 36 feet long upon Clemicob sands, the other, of 34 near Partington, they were supposed to be worth from 12 to 15 each. —

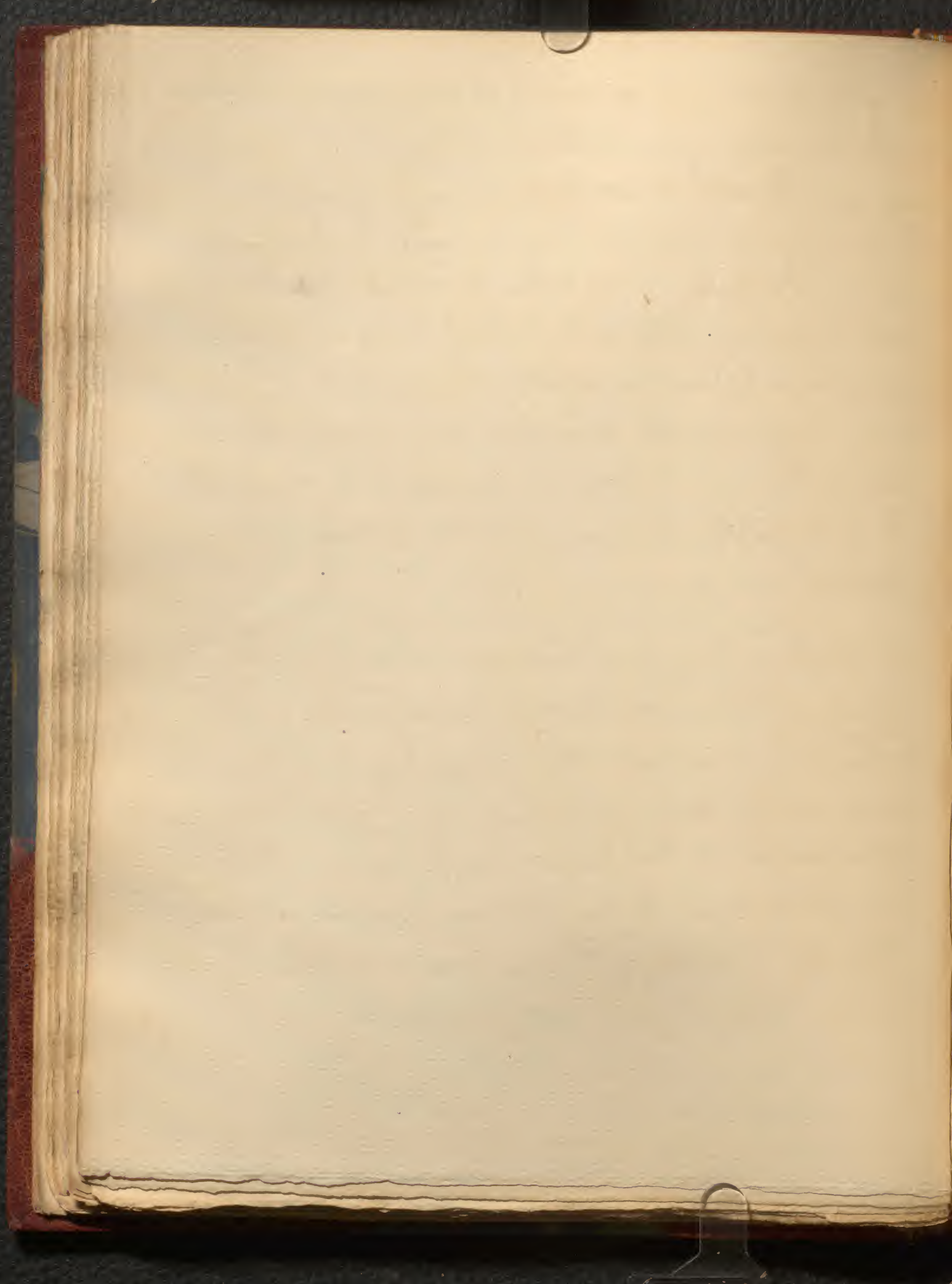
In the year 1765 a fin-fish about 70 feet long & 13 broad was left on the Island of Texel, it had a smooth back & a white belly, eyes of a particular shape & ears like a hog, a fin on its back & one on each side near the head, two blowing spouts & flesh in colour like salmon.



In the latter end of August 1781, a Beaked Whale resembling exactly, except in size, the Specimen taken at Maldon, came up the Thames & thro' London bridge & was taken off the Steel-yard, it measured nearly 22 feet in length, 10 in circumference & weighed upwards of 3 ton weight; the pectoral fins were two feet long, the back ^{fin} 18 inches long; it was a female & the ~~p^{er}ineum~~ ^{vulva} was above 5 feet broad: altho' it was attacked by a number of Apprentices with guns harpoons &c it resisted every effort from ten till about two in the afternoon & so violent was the concussion of the water from the strokes of its tail, that several boats were nearly upset at 20 yards distance; When killed, an attempt was made to weigh it out of the river, by one of the Steel-yard's large iron cranes, but which immediately snapped asunder by the enormity of the weight: its carcase was dissected by Mr John Hunter accompanied by Mess^{rs} Andree, Thurlock & Brookes, on examining the bowels, there were found in its stomach a great quantity of substances resembling the

shells of the skuttle fish, on which it was supposed to have
last fed, the great vein, called the Vena cava, was so
large as to be able to contain a child of a year old,
and the last rib was fixed to the body by flesh only,
probably Designed by nature to admit of the very
great Distortion of the belly, which happens in ani-
mals, that feed voraciously; tho' no teeth, it had
a very large mouth & the ear was placed almost
close to the eye: it was imagined to be nearly at
its full growth; its bones were to be made into a
skeleton. —

A Whale said to be of this species or the Balena
rostrata of Fabricius, Fauna groenlandica p: 42,
& which he imagines with probability to be the
same as this & the Nebbe-haul of Pontoppidan,
was caught on the Dogger-bank Jan: 9, 1787 &
brought to shore, its weight was between 2 & 3 tons:
Was after dissected by D^r John Hunter at John Olyott's
house, St. George's fields near London. —





DEER

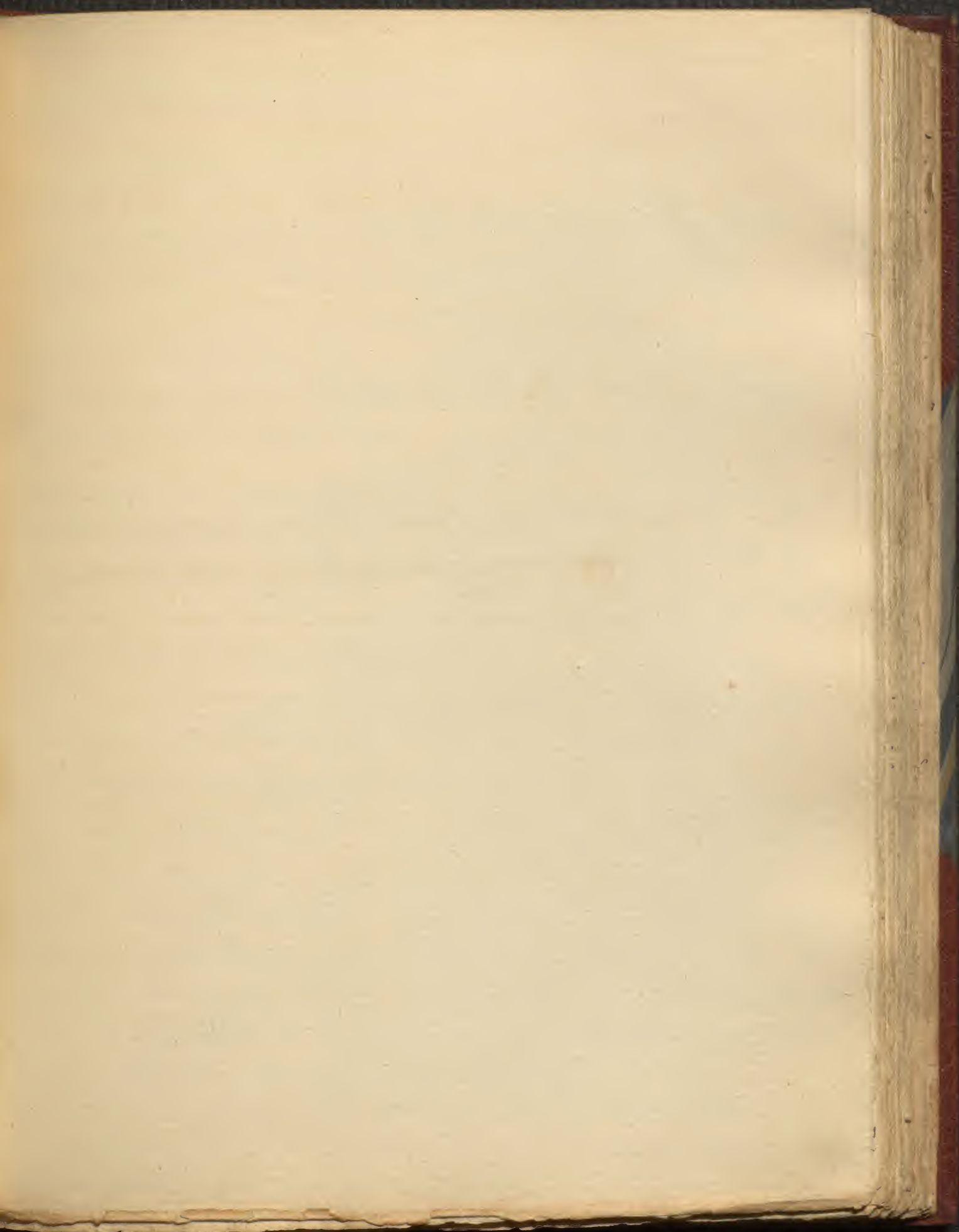
In the beginning of the year 1762^{in February}, in consequence of the tempestuous weather to the northward, about 14 Whales were driven on the coast of England & taken, (probably of this species) one being caught aground near the hope, was brought up the Thames, as far as Greenland Dock; the length ^{in breadth 14, lower jaw 10, penis 8, length of tail 16 feet} was above 54 feet. & the head yielded eight punchcons of Spermaceti, ^{which with the blubber sold for 122 pounds} another of the same kind, was killed near Lynn on the coast of Norfolk: these circumstances are the more singular, as Whales are seldom seen on the English shores. — see continuation to Smollett's history of England, vol. 15 p. 24. —

A Cachalot or Sperma Ceti Whale was cast on shore about the year 1749 at Hauxley near Warkworth, it was 54 feet long, 36 broad, the tail was ^{15 feet} in breadth, the teeth about 42, large solid & white, fixed in a double series in the lower jaw, the fishula or spout in the neck: another about the year 1705 was found dead at sea & towed on shore by the Fishermen of Crepswell, the jawbone of which was 16 feet long, the rostrum afterwards served for a spout to a well at Blackmore Hall, see both these accounts in Wallis's Northumb. vol. 1, p. 376. — by Dr. Schædianer's account in the Phil. transactions vol. 73 part 1, the spout is not in the neck, but in its front & on the very edge of the head, bending obliquely on the left side, so that whenever he spouts, it is always on that side only, see as above page 241. —

Dr. Schwedjaner, as quoted above, says, that the females have a power of drawing back their breasts after suckling their young, so that they hardly appear to have any prominence, when suckling, they hang out very long. —

The Dr. above quoted says also this is the only species of whale which contains the Sperma-Ceti, in which opinion ~~of~~ however he may be erroneous, as there seem to be several Cogenorous species; he says it is not found in the brain, as many assert, but is a kind of Suet, for some purpose not yet known, which is contained in a bony triangular cavity lodged near it & occupies nearly the whole upper part of the head, to prove it had no connection with the brain, on this part being lanced, the whale was not ~~not~~ affected, but on lancing the brain it instantly died: it is found in both sexes but much more abundantly & of better quality, in the male. perhaps after all he means not this species, he calls it, Physeter Macrocephalus, which seems to suit best with this & mentions another called Microps a synonym given to this by Mr. Pennant ^{& Linnaeus}, in which he says Sperma Ceti is not found. — The Dr. as above seems to be convinced that Ambergris is undoubtedly generated in the bowels of the Physeter Macrocephalus, & is only the prematurely hardened ^{or feces} dung of this species mixed with some indigestible relics of its food, such as the beaks of the deprea &c. —

The first knowledge of Spermaceti is said to be owing to accident, a carcass of a dead Whale falling to pieces, the oil of the head floated on the water, the weather bleached it & it hardened into a flaky matter, it was found by this, that the oil in the head of this ^{kind of} whale would make Spermaceti & soon after they found the way of doing it by art, they made the oil of the heads of other species serve, & it is at present made from that of any kind of whale, see Watson's animal Economy displayed. — Some say Spermaceti was first fabricated, from a whale taken on the Holderness coast, at Hull & the Spermaceti candles of Hull are still in much esteem. M. J. —



* Arion riding on an incurvated Dolphin is almost always
on the coin of ~~the~~ Tarentum in Sicily, with the name
abridged thus, Taras. M. J. -

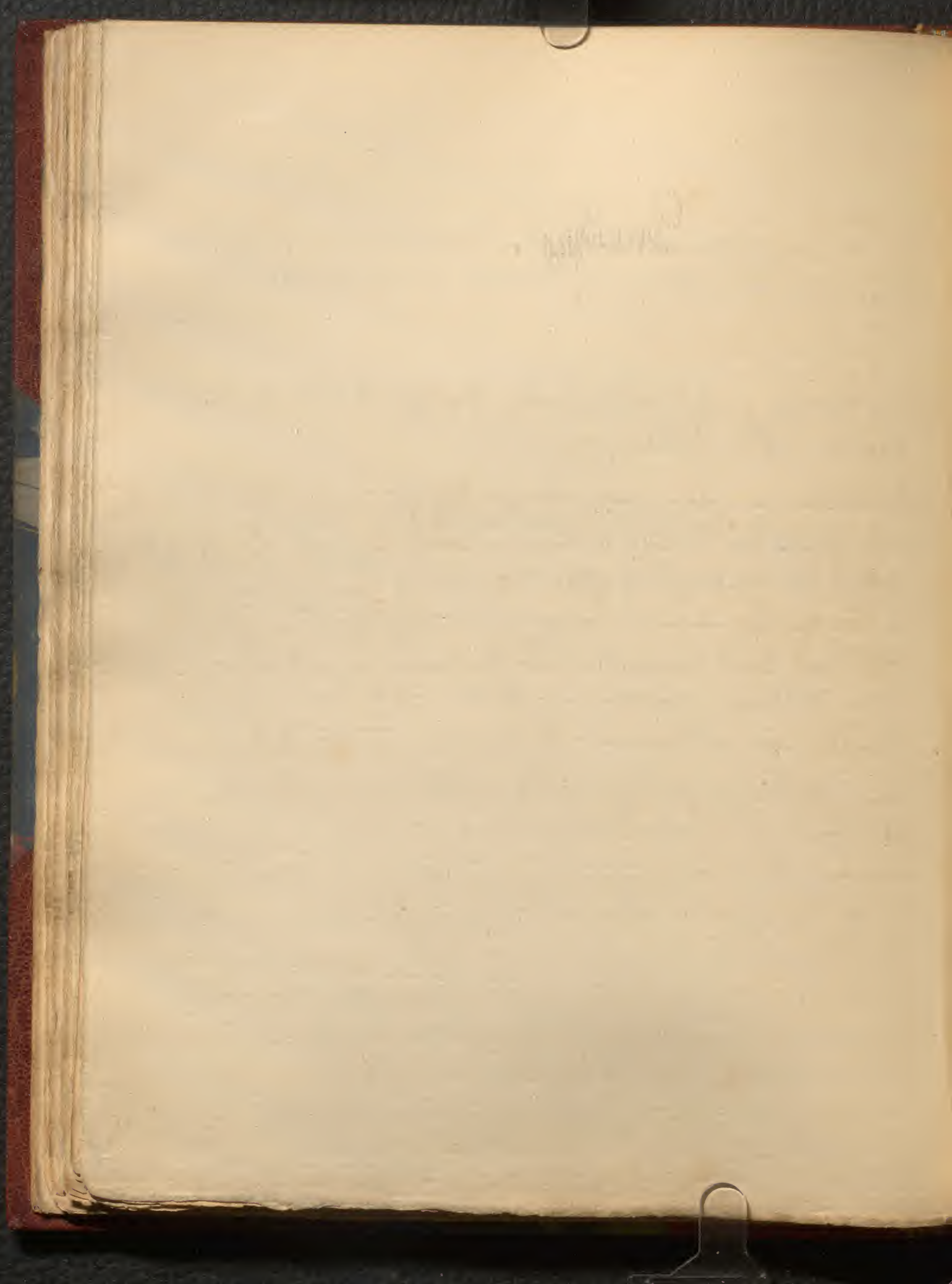
are very frequent under the Promontories & in the deep bays upon the Northumb^r. coast according to Wallis. —

A Porpoise passed thro' London Bridge October 21, 1749 & was soon after killed. —

Also October 10, 1782, a very large Porpoise passed thro' the center-arch of London bridge & immediately several boats set out in pursuit of it; after receiving many wounds from the boat-hooks, it was so much irritated, as to attack the next boat to it & overturned the same, in which were two men, of whom one was unfortunately drowned: — the Porpoise was afterwards killed opposite the Falcon. —

June 4, 1744, being a great spring-tide, a whole army of Porpoises came up Lough-Doyle in Ireland, in pursuit of Salmon; as they rolled by Londonderry the sailors pursued them in boats up the Lough some miles, killing many & were afterwards joined by fishermen & country people, who with guns, swords & other weapons made a great slaughter of them in all near 200 were killed weighing from a 1000 to 1500 weight, some had young in them as big as calves & some had from 6 to 10 Salmon in their stomachs, their oil was very valuable. —

On the 1st of May 1799, a Porpoise was taken in the river Ouse, at Nabburn-lock near York, it measured 11 feet in length & 9^d. in girth, the tail measured 2 ft 6 inches, its weight 20 stone; had been seen sometime in the river. —



Grampus

called also Bottle-nose or great Porpoise.

July 29 1763^{at noon} Sixty three of these Grampus were drove on shore at Shorestone in Northumb^r all then alive, 60 of which were between 14 & 19 feet long, they at first made a hideous noise but were soon killed by the country-people, who removed them one by one with 6 oxen & 2 horses & made profit by their blubber, they had been heard to roar the night before, when they found themselves in shallow water, see Wallis's Northumb^r. vol. 1, p. 377. --

a Grampus in December 1757 was drove on the Beach at Aber-
-nwyth in North Wales near 20 yards from the water & was there killed with much difficulty & danger, measured upwards of 40 feet & produced 20 hogsheads of oil.

About Oct: 15¹⁷⁸⁵ a Grampus, left by the Ebb of the tide between two shoals, was caught in the Dee below Chester, it was 24 feet in length & 12 in girth & weighed upwards of 2 Tons. --

October 26, 1789, a Grampus came ashore in Fife bay near Whitley, where some fishermen killed it with a hay-spade, it measured 32 feet in length & 16 in circumference. --

In the beginning of January a large Grampus, supposed to have been driven to land by a tempest, took shelter in Loughswilly, on the North West coast of Ireland; H^d several boats were after it, it evaded their skill for two or three hours, at last it became their prey & was towed in triumph to a place proper for cutting it up, it measured 32 feet from nose to tip of tail, was expected to yield much oil &c. —

A large Grampus whale in June 1781 came on shore at Easington in the Bishoprick of Durham, its length was 18 yards, the breadth of the tail 7 yards; it became the property of Mr Lambton Lord of the Manor & was purchased by Mr Green oil-merchant of Newcastle. — a small Grampus was taken on the Isle of Dogs opposite Greenwich May 19, 1782. —

A large Cetaceous fish supposed to be a Grampus, was drove on shore dead on the banks of Keshore in the County of Wexford, Ireland in a great storm July 28, 1784, which measured from head to tail 28 feet & in circumference round the middle 32 feet.

In January 1738, a Grampus 54 feet in length & every way proportionate was drove on shore at Hauxley ~~at Hauxley~~ in Northb. —
— Aug 11, 1744, a Grampus abt 8 yards long came on shore near Hartley in Northb. —

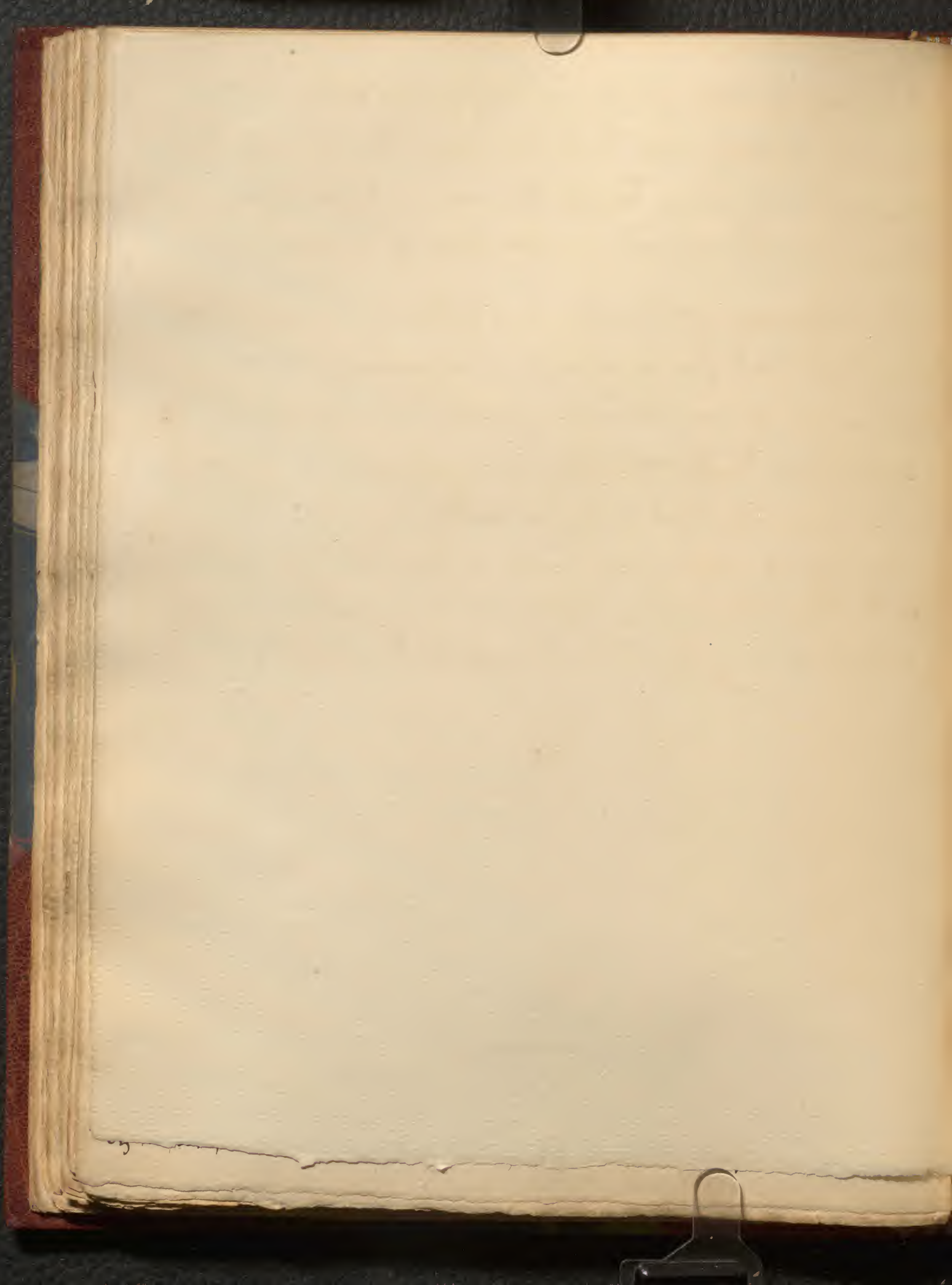
In October 1736 a large Grampus was drove ashore at Steaths near Whitby, the head was 5 yards long, the fins 4 yards each, the tail 3 & the body 17. — ~~the Grampus was killed~~
~~again in another place near the coast of Northb.~~
~~the Grampus was killed~~

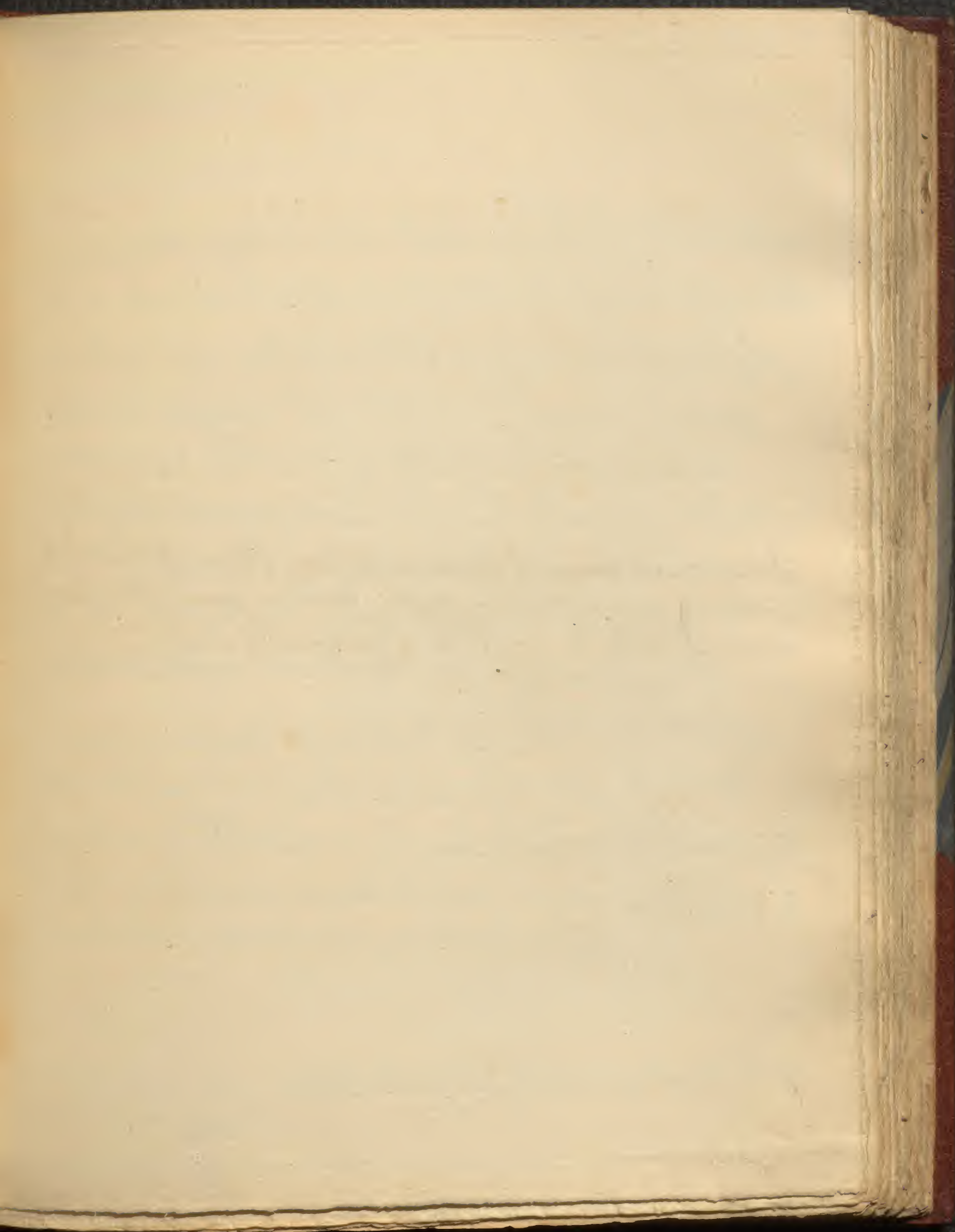
In Oct: 1788 a small Grampus, in length 20 feet & proportionably thick was drove by the tempestuous weather, on the shore, near the mouth of Lough-Swilly in Ireland.

A Grampus was after much difficulty taken in the
Humber & towed into Hull-Harbour Aug: 8, 1785, it
measured 26 feet in length & 16 feet in circumference
& was expected to produce two tons of blubber. —

The Fishermen at Hartley in Northumberland draw:
ing their nets for herrings, entangled in them a
Grampus & caught him Aug: 16, 1744, he was 6
yards long & 3 round, his liver extended on each
side from the jowl to the navel. —

In August 1790 a Grampus ran ashore at Hesle
on the Humber which measured $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length
& above 15 in girth, it was brought to Hull on the 13th.





ed very small species of Lamprey, perhaps either of this or the
preceding species are frequently found in some of the clear
running brooks in the North of Yorkshire &c M. J. .

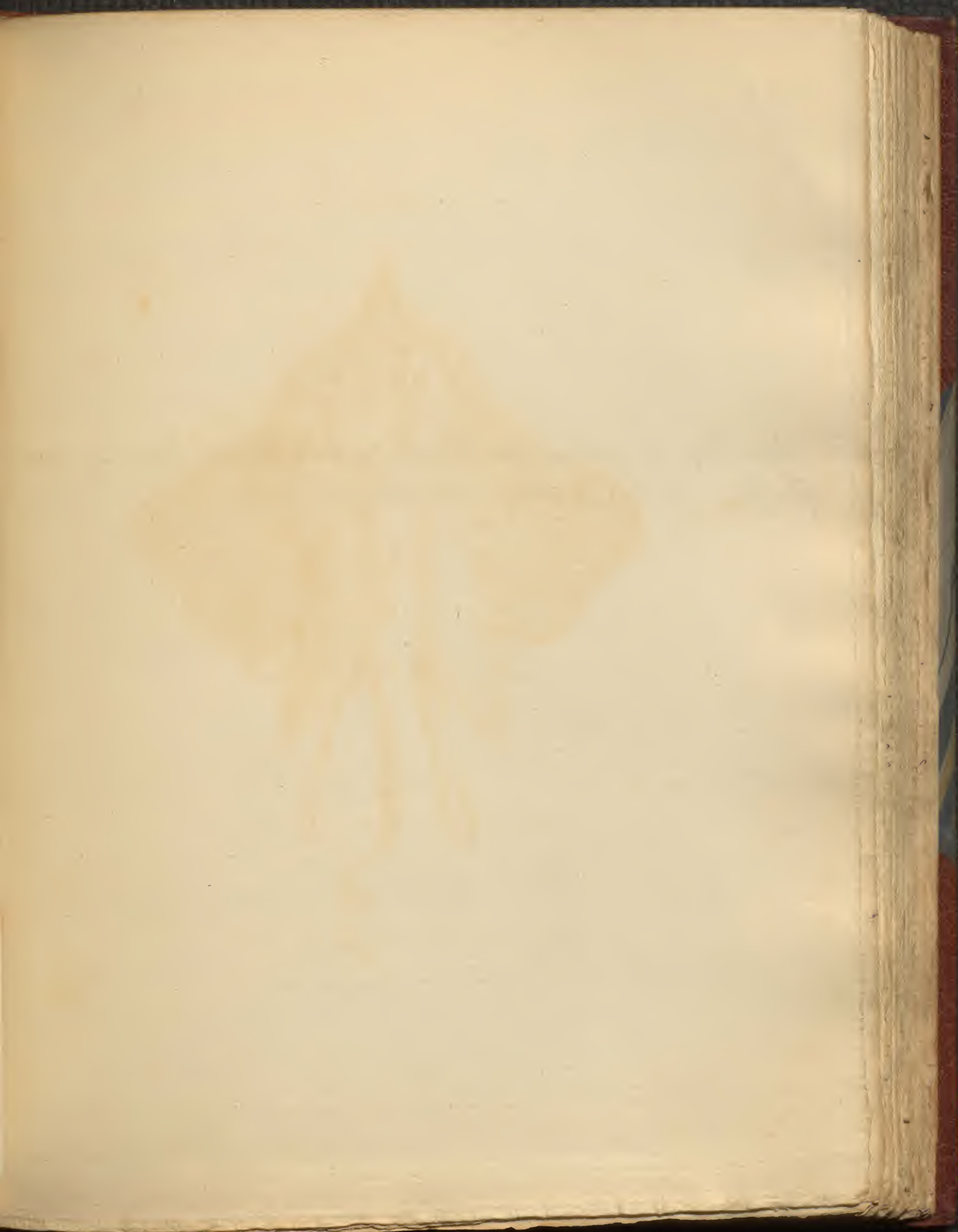
In July 1784, a skate was taken in Bridport Harbour four feet wide & six in length & weighed 58 pounds. —

A Skate was sold by a Fish-monger at Cambridge, which weighed 200 pounds & dined 120 persons, it was 42^x inches long & 31 broad. See Shirley's Angler's Museum p: 135. N.B. I imagine this to be the same fish as one spoke of in a letter from a M^r. Dent to M^r. Ray & to have been sent at St. John's college, Cambridge. See Ray's Letters, p: 21.

Early in April 1789, a skate was said in the morning-post to have been taken about that time, near the harbour of Whitehaven Cumberland, which measured 6 feet 9 inches in length & 5 feet 7 inches in breadth & contained a prodigious quantity of eggs. —

* There seems some mistake here, as the Dimensions must have been much larger. —





Skate.

These bags or purses are black, square & thin, having at each of the four corners, a sharp extended point M.T. -



Sting Ray

are usually esteemed one of the coarsest & least delicate species
of Rays.

Sharks

In 1767 a monstrous sea animal was taken near the new light-house Dublin after a storm, it ~~was~~ ^{was of} a parabolic figure, the head an ~~exact~~ conoid, the breathing place at the top of the skull, the whole length abt 13 feet & girth 7; by the teeth & jaws seemed of the shark kind; a day or two before, a dead body was thrown up, much mutilated, probably by this animal, whose belly was exceedingly full. —

In September 1785, some young ravenous fish were caught in nets at Brightelmstone about 2 feet long, supposed by the ignorant people to be the Dog-fish, but by some more scientific ^{judged} to be of the Squalus or true Hyger-Shark species; uncommon on our coasts, but well known on the American coast, what corroborates this opinion, is, that they were informed by some Fishermen, that very large ones had been ~~taken~~ ^{entangled} in their nets of 6 or eight feet long, which tore their nets to pieces, in pursuit of their prey, whereas the Dog-fish or Guberone of Ispelyn never exceeds 3 feet $\pm \frac{1}{2}$. —

on the first of December 1787, as some Fishermen were fishing
in the Thames near Poplar, perceiving something ponderous
in their nets, which with difficulty they drew to shore, they
found a shark yet alive, but in a dying state, it measured
from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail 9 feet 3 inches,
from the shoulder to the end of the body 6 feet 1 inch, round
the thickest part of the body 6 feet 9 inches, the jaw when
extended was 17 inches, had 5 rows of teeth, when opened
were found in its belly, a silver watch, a metal chain,
& a cornelian seal together with several small pieces
of gold lace, supposed to have belonged to some person
fallen overboard & devoured by this voracious fish.
The body & other parts being digested or otherwise voided,
but the watch & lace not being able to pass through it,
the fish became sickly & was ~~at~~ when taken, in a dying
state; supposed to be the largest shark ever taken in the
Thames, the watch had the name of Henry Watson, London
No. 1369, the work was much impaired, this extraordinary
fish was intended to be preserved as a great natural
curiosity & deposited in one of the publick repositories in
the metropolis, it was afterwards found out by means of the watch-
=maker that the unfortunate person ^{swallowed} ~~devoured~~ by the shark was
a son of Mr. Spahrina Thomson going out to India in the Polly
Turnover.

about 3 leagues of Bealmonth
Capt. Vane, who by a sudden heel of the Vessel during a squall
fell overboard & was heard of no more; Mr. Ephraim Thompson
purchased the shark, which he called his son's executioner. -

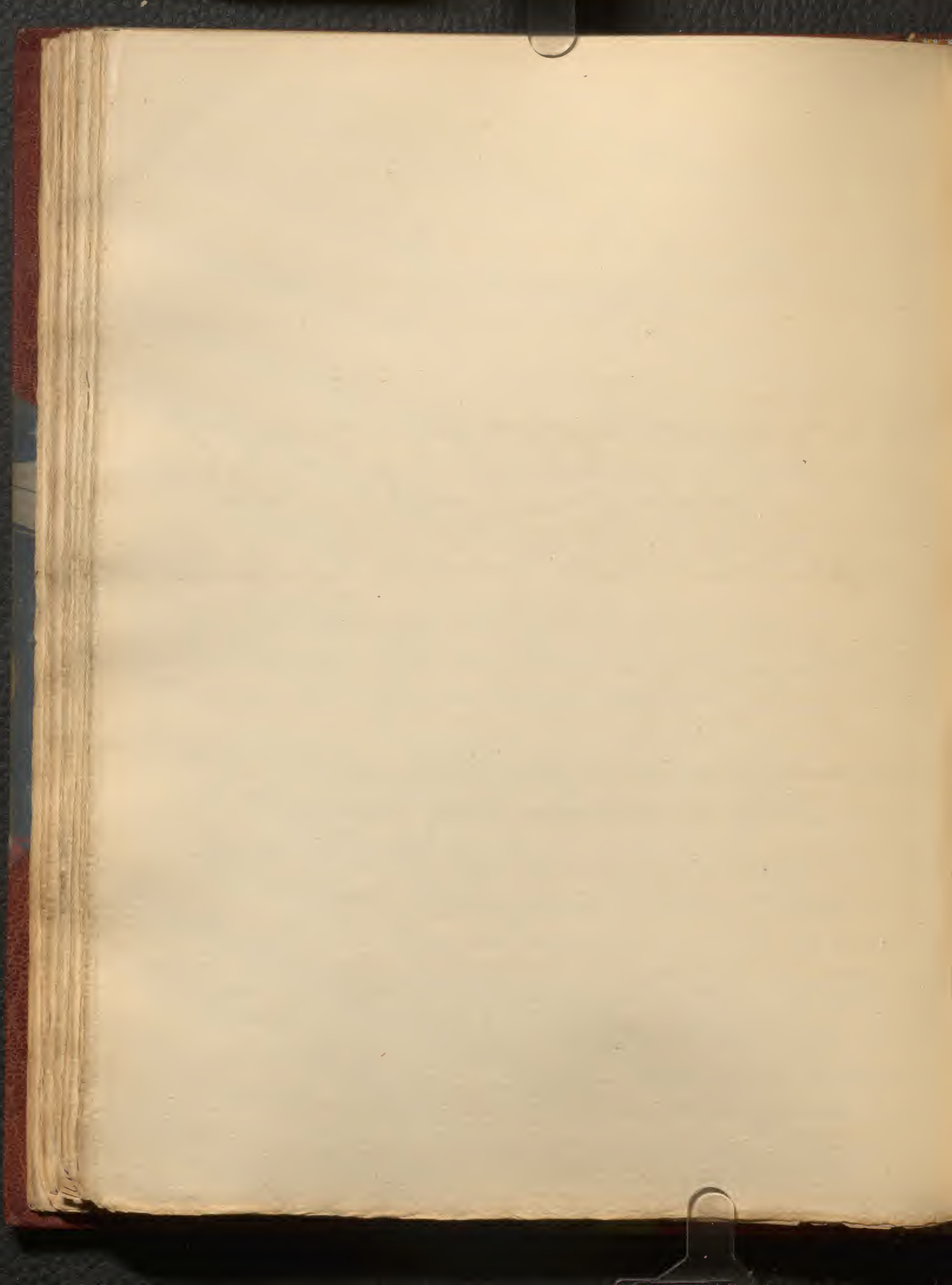
A shark, tho' not ascertained of what species, was entangled in the Fishermen's nets near Bernick Spital, in September 1783 & was with difficulty dragged ashore by above 20 men.

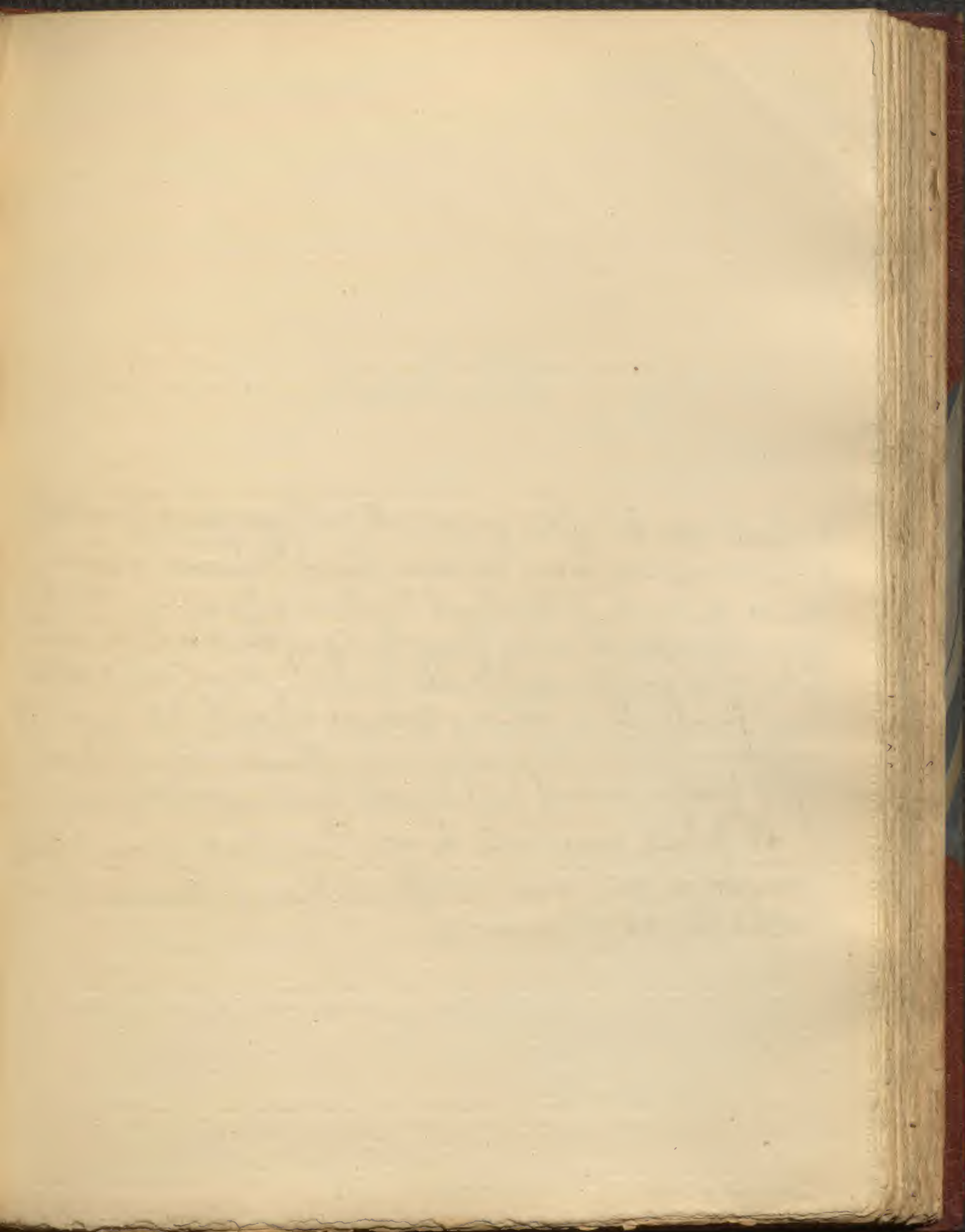
~~In the beginning of July 1785, five sharks, of what sort not said, were caught on the wharfe at Grangemouth, off Dunston.~~

In Oct: 1788 a fish was taken at Grangemouth, by the crew of a Danish vessel, which appeared ^{to be} a species of shark, tho' totally unknown before by any of the sea-men, it measured eleven feet in length, had a remarkable head resembling that of a boar, only the mouth had two rows of teeth & was about one foot placed back where the under jaw opened, below the snout on the under part of the head, the fins were placed as in the Dolphin & without any scales, the fish was eat & tasted like Turbot, the liver produced 6 gallons of oil.

Basking Shark

On the 8th of May 1782, a large shark of this species, was caught at the lower ferry near Chester 25 feet long; it was floated up to the Crane & an attempt made to weigh it up, but the weight was so great, that every means devised proved of no effect, - it was at length drawn on shore by twelve horses. -





White Shark

In March 1788, a fish of this genus, called a Tyger-shark, ^{but} probably of this species, was taken by some Negroe Fishermen in Green Bay at the mouth of Port-royal Harbour in Jamaica, which measured 14 feet 6 inches from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail & was of proportionable thickness; it was turned ashore near Fort-Small, on opening its maw, 3 leopard's teeth tipped with gold were found in it, also a considerable quantity of coloured glass beads & several half-digested bones, supposed human.

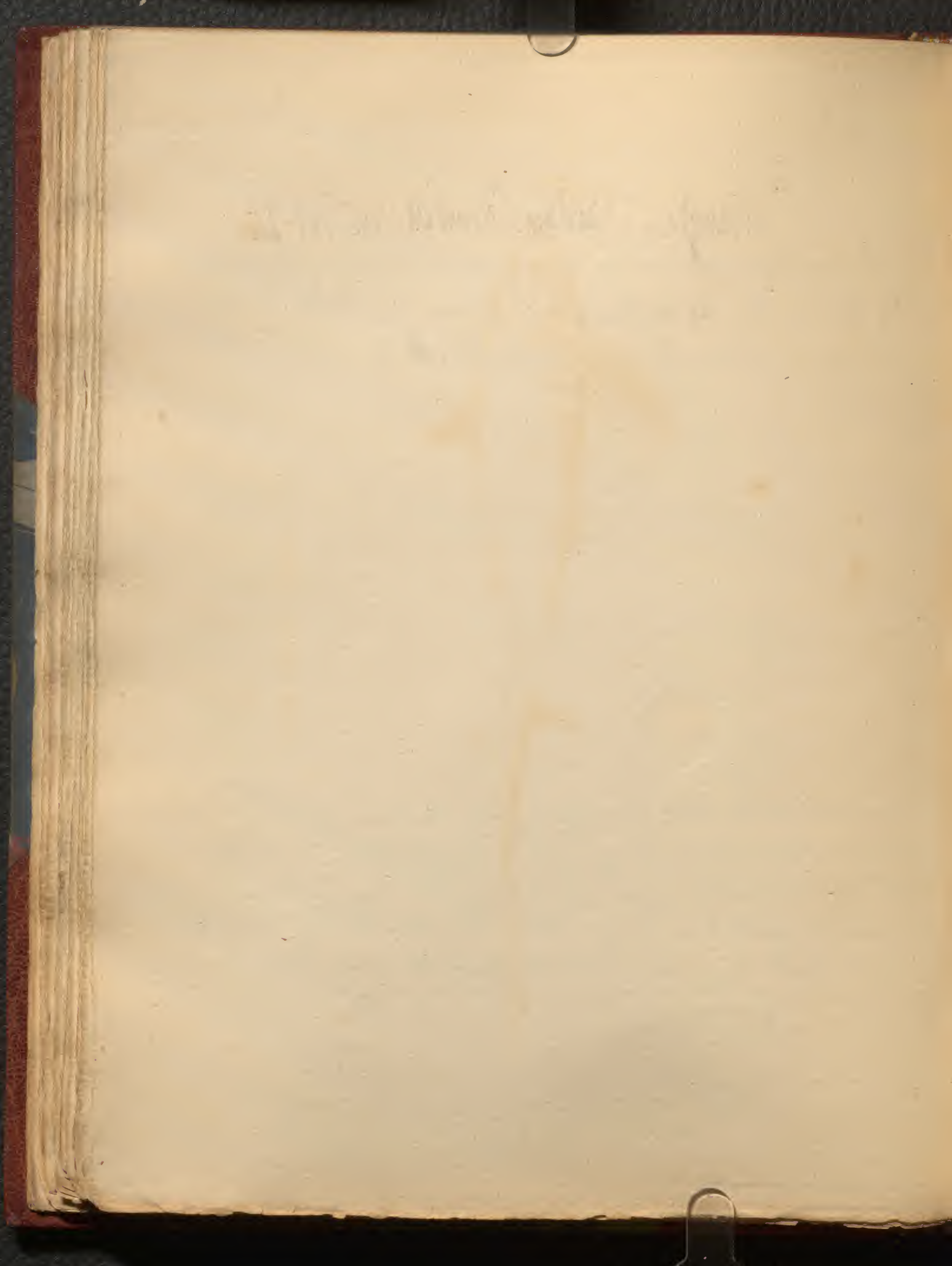
N.B. have since heard the true Tyger-shark is very seldom caught on our coasts, tho' often on those of America, see a Mr's note p. 26 of this volume.

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In the St. James's Chronicle from July 7 to 9, 1785, is an account from Norwich, dated July 5, relating, that five sharks of the blue kind, had been caught a few days before on the coast of Norfolk off Hunstanton, each, eight feet long; a circumstance said never to have occurred before on that coast.

Have been assured by an eye witness, that the fact of
the young sharks taking refuge in the belly of the
old one, is certain & incontestable M. J. —



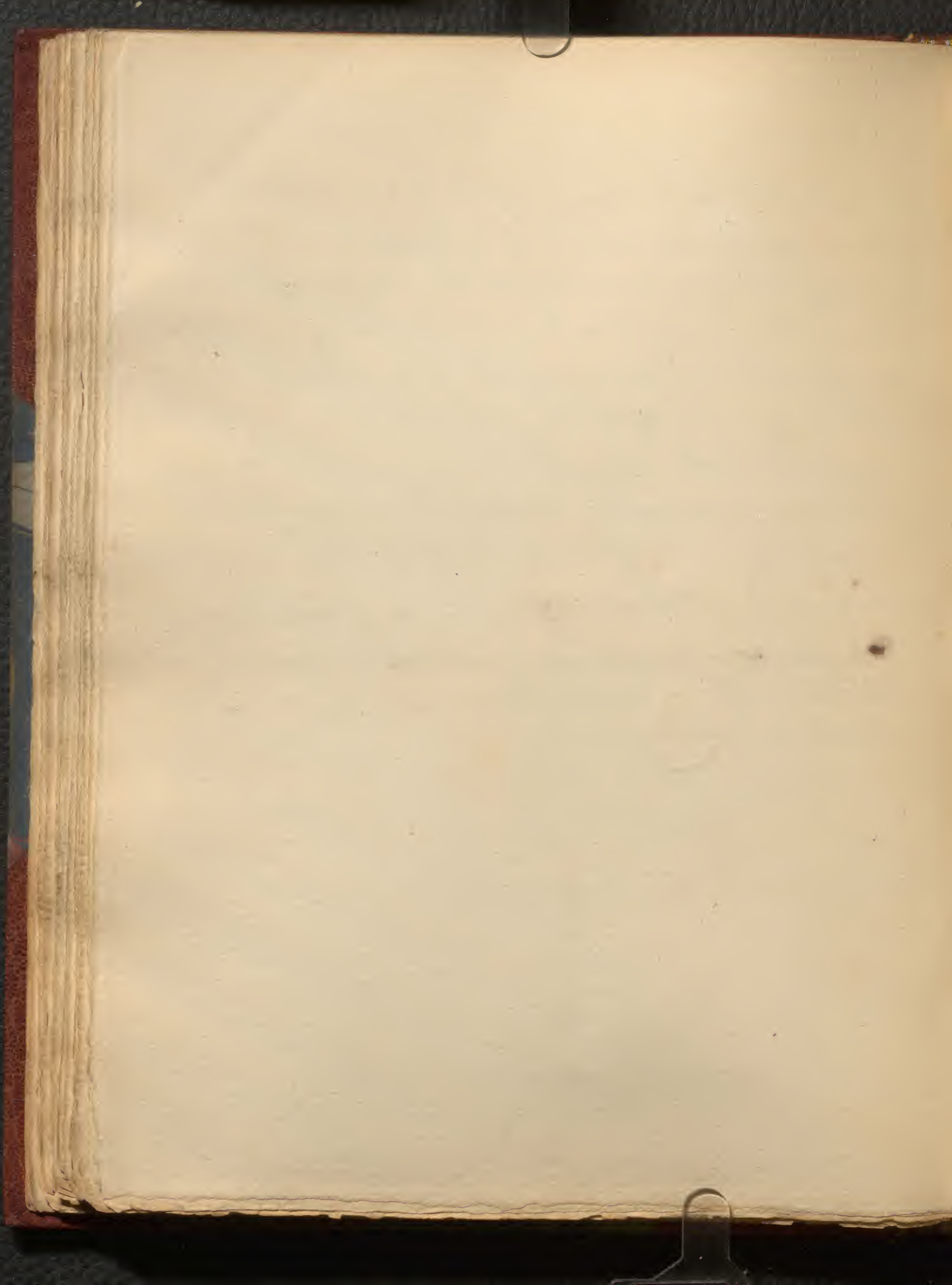
Porbeagle - Boreas Cornhill 285 Feb 26

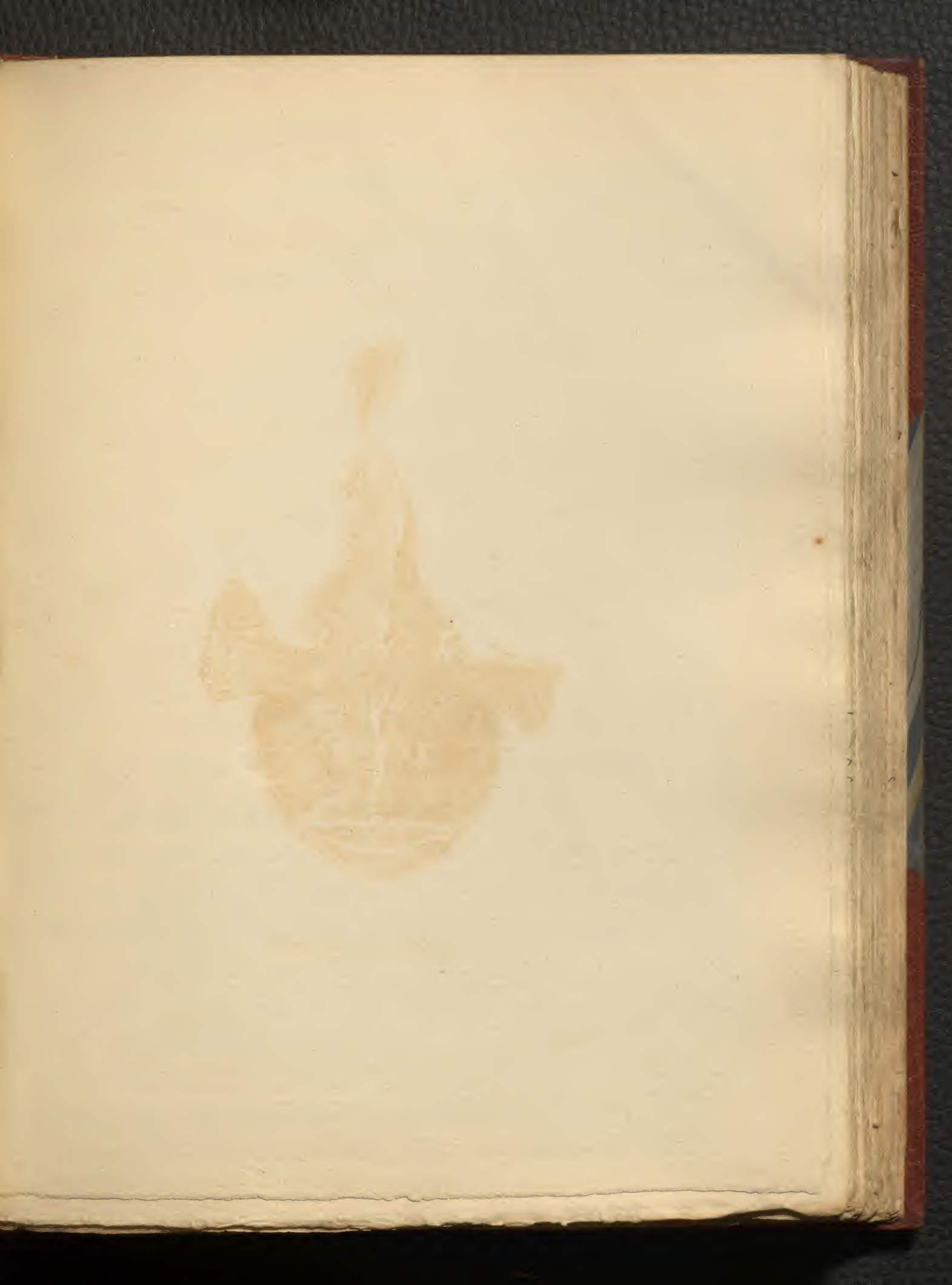
A large Male Shark of this species, ~~the~~ larger than the one here described, being 8 feet 3 inches in length, was taken up, coiled in the ^{lining} nets, by the fishermen of Whitborne Oct. 3, 1786; it was so powerful & furious, that they could not venture it in their boat, but dragged it ashore after them, it had 3 rows of sharp teeth in the under jaw & two in the upper; its dorsal fin was large & erect & the two pectoral fins uncommonly expanded, it was a very striking object, & very fierce when first caught, having followed the boat above a league after a female of the same species, which had been taken up by the same fishermen, to the northward about an hour before. -

Tuesday se'naight a fish of an uncommon kind, was caught by the fishermen of Brighthelmston: it measures in length about four feet nine inches; its mouth, which has several rows of fine teeth in it, is upwards of a foot long, and capable of being extended to a great width. Between the fins are two flabby substances, somewhat like a lion's paw; its skin is of a dark colour, and without scales. The fishermen at Brighthelmston call it a kettle mouth, but it is more properly a species of the sea-lion. It is preserved to make a show of.

An exotic & singular Species of Shark was taken in a Salmon net at the mouth of the Tweed a little above the bridge in September 1757, it was supposed to have followed the East-india fleet to Edinburgh ^{Smith} & to have returned Southward in pursuit of the Salmon, it was 6 feet long & of a greenish colour, armed with large & formidable teeth & much surprised the drawers of the net & made the water fly about their ears to a prodigious height. See Wallis's North. vol. 1, p. 378.

On the 3 of October, 1785, two Sharks, of what species not known, were brought into Sunderland harbour, by some Whitbourn Colliers, one ten feet long & with 4 rows of teeth, esteemed a curiosity.





Common Angler

This fish was found alive thrown on the shore near Greps-
= well in North. in 1763, it was 3 feet long & $\frac{1}{2}$ long, see
Wallis's Northumb^d, vol: 1, p: 380, who says those of the male
= sex are ~~are~~ not unfrequently seen on that shore.

Sturgeon

They are not unfrequently taken in the Thames near London; in June 1783, one of a prodigious size was caught there & sent by the Lord Mayor as a present to his Majesty; heard afterwards it did not weigh much above 200 pounds. M.F.

They will frequently ascend high up rivers, Marton says some have been ^{seen} in the Nyne near Peterborough in Northamptonshire, tho' an inland county.

In the first week of June 1784, a remarkable large fine Sturgeon was caught in the river Teese below Stockton. —

a Sturgeon weighing upwards of 200 was caught near Chiswick Aug. 14, 1784, it was the sixth that had been taken in the Thames in the space of ten months, it measured 8 feet long & 3 feet 3 inches round. —

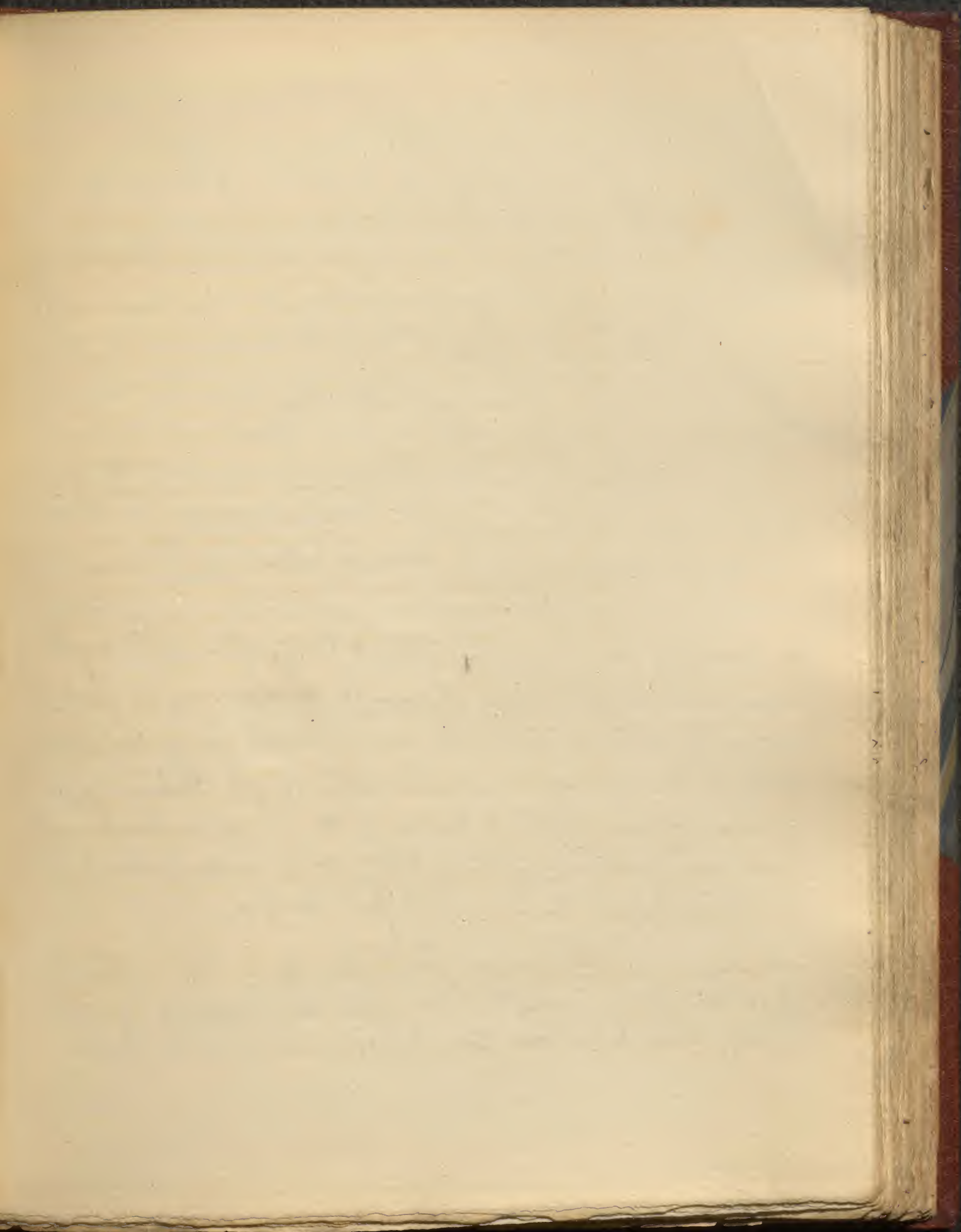
one was said to be taken by a German prince in the Elbe, that weighed 260 pounds, ~~and was said~~ ^{another} to be lately sold in the London markets, that weighed 153 pounds, see Shirley's Antiquities of the Museum p. 109. published 1784. —

Sturgeons are in great plenty near Hamburg & Dantrick.

Some time in July 1787, a large Sturgeon came, with the morning tide, up the river Rofs in the county of Wexford in Ireland, it measured 6 feet 7 inches from nose to tail & was of an enormous bulk in the waist, on opening the stomach, about 20 pounds of different kinds of small fish were found, together with an enamelled gold ring, on which were the letters J. C. 1778.

In the latter end of April 1789, a fine Sturgeon weighing 154 lb was taken in a melt-net by the fishermen at Naburn Lock near York. —

A fine young Sturgeon was taken in the Tyne, at the Salmon fishery near Newcastle, April 5, 1790, Sturgeons are very rarely taken in that vicinage.

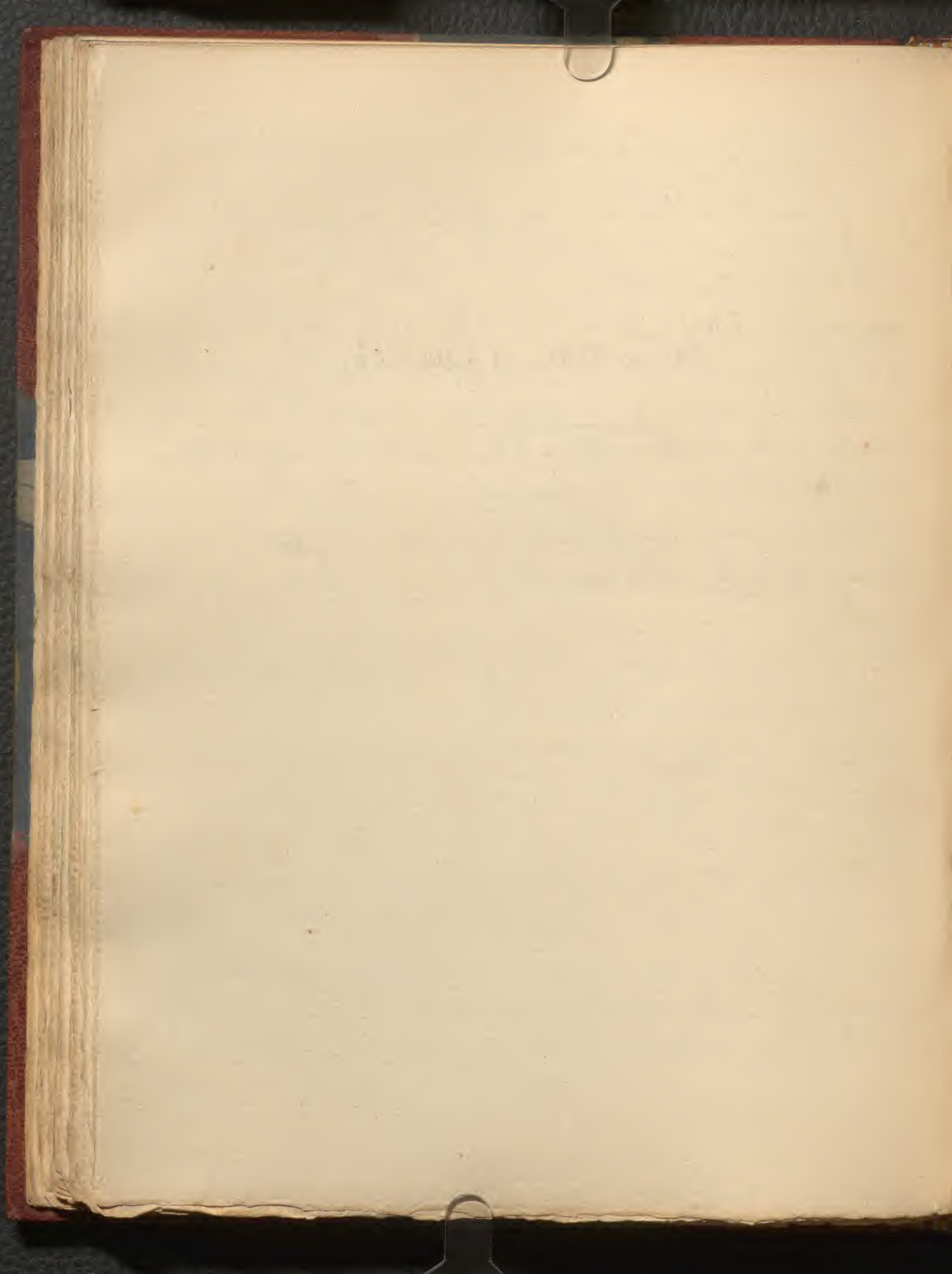


on Monday the 4th of July 1785, a large Sun-fish or oblong
Dicodon was caught near Stromness measuring 36 feet, 5
boats with 32 men on board were employed in the capture,
which the ^{fish} dragged on a considerable length & above 900
fathoms of line fastened to one of the Harpoons stuck into
him against a very strong tide at the rate of about 6
knots an hour. the liver sold for 12-15 s. —

Another was taken near Anstruther & in Sep: 1785, ten
feet long & 13 broad, the liver filled ten herring barrels,
many others have been seen & particularly in the Firth. —

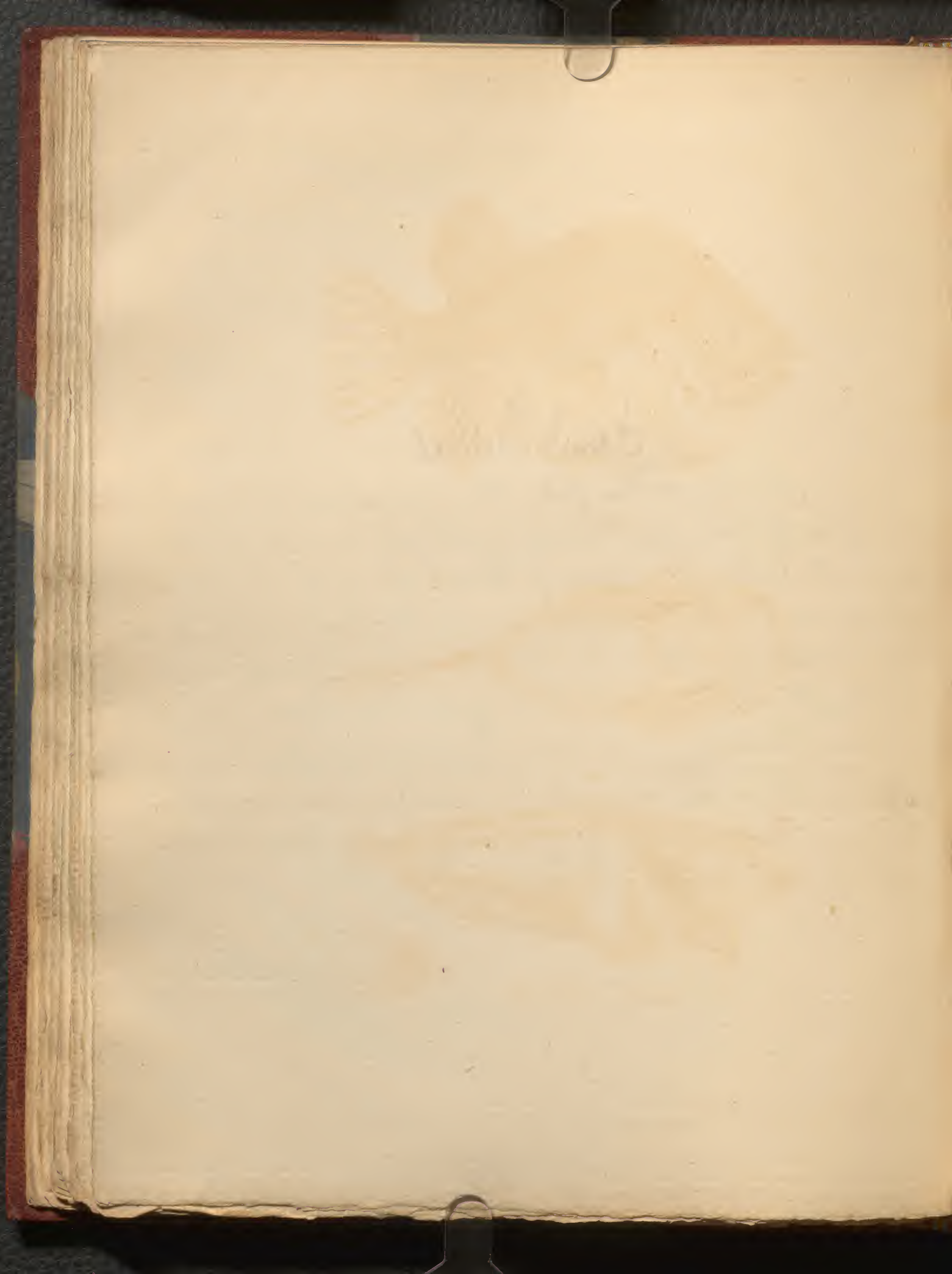
on Friday July 7, 1786, a Galway or Aranmore vessel fishing of the
Island called Blasques on the West coast of Ireland, netted two sun-
fish of a monstrous size, which they effected with great difficulty;
these fish, if properly managed, were expected to yield above two tons
of oil worth at least 40 or 50 pounds. — N.B. as these fish were
~~now~~ caught upon the Irish coast, possibly they might not be
of this species, but be the Irish Sun-fish, which Mr. Pennant on
the other side says, differs in every respect, but as he does not
describe it, the matter can't be determined; by the size it appears
probably of the species here described, or the Oblong Sciodex. —

N.B. the above cannot be the Irish Sun-fish, that being a
species of Shark called here the Basking-shark see p. 89 of this
work. —



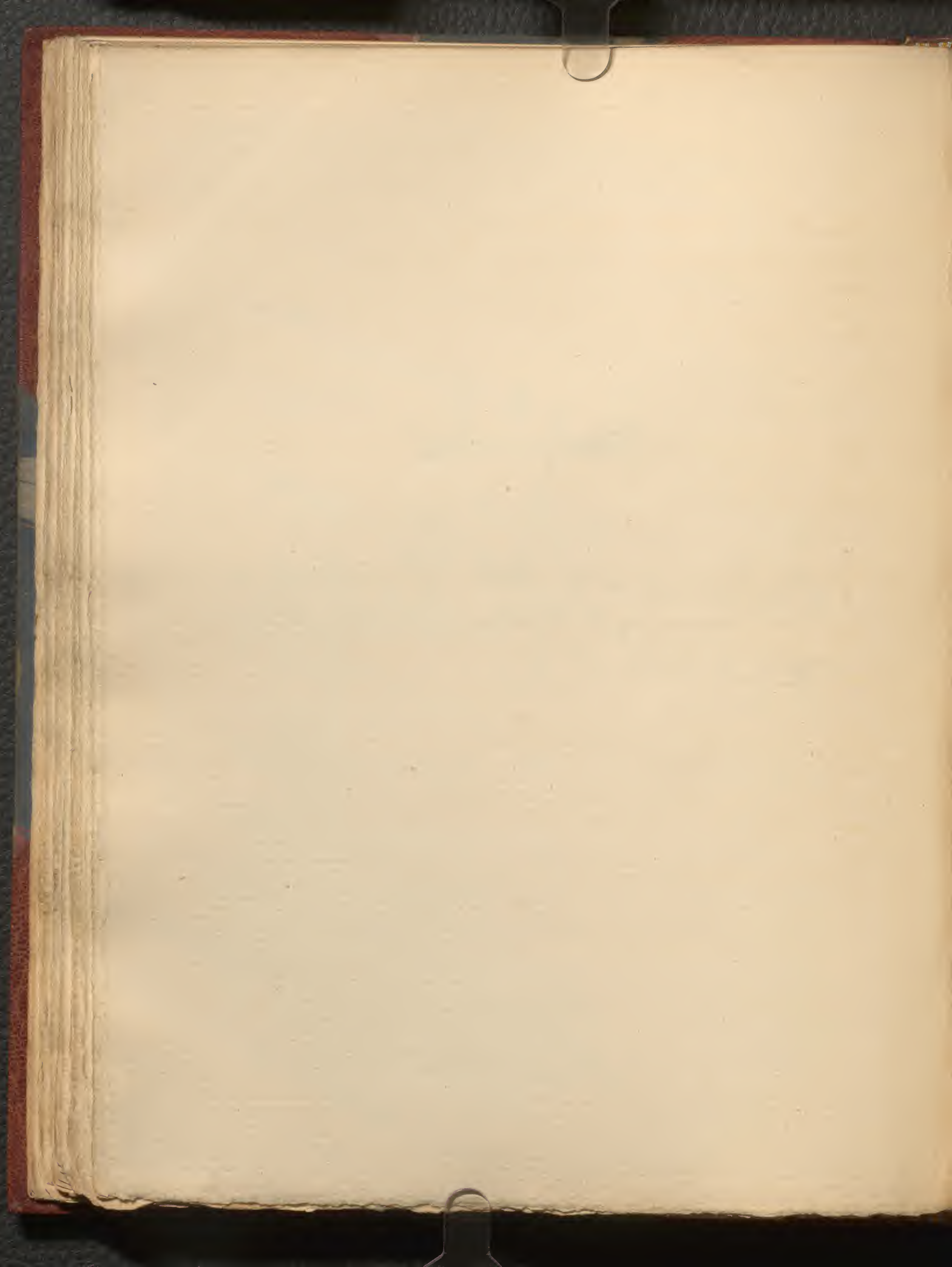
Blue Diodon or Sea Urchin

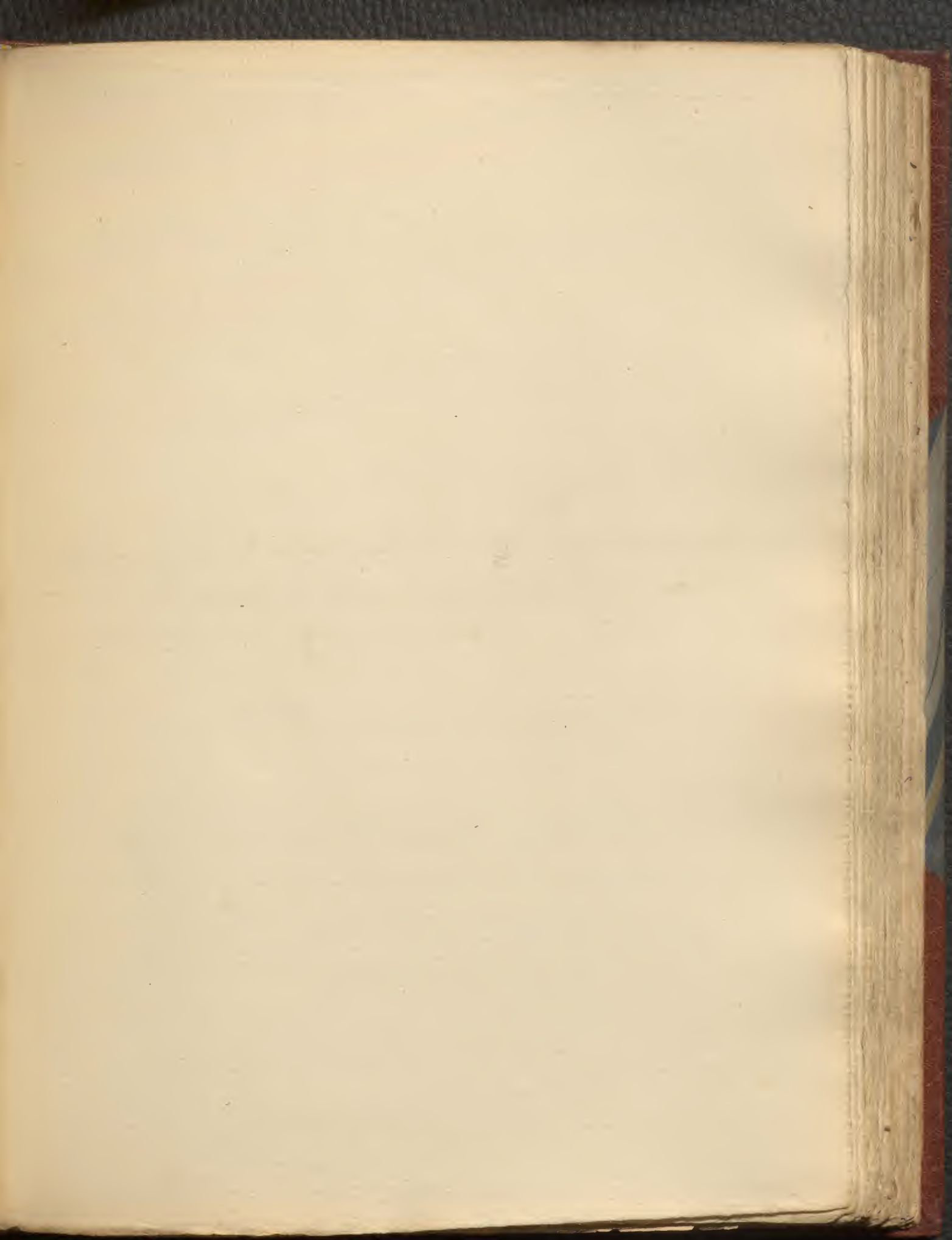
have a painting ^{drawn} ~~taken~~ from the original individual
here spoke of, taken at Penzance, I think, in 1774; it was
preserved in spirits & was in the possession of Mr. Gurn-
=phrey, at his Shell-warehouse in St. Martin's lane: it
was painted by Mr. Peter Brønne a Dane, brought up in
the royal Academy of painting at Copenhagen & author
of new illustrations of Zoology published at London 1776. ^{Vol. 1. p. 2.}
N.B. When I saw the original, the rich blue color was faded,
but was convinced of it, by a drawing taken immediately
after it was caught. M. T. —



Lump Sucker

are pretty frequent on the Northumb^r coast about Gretnell
Holy Island according to Wallis. — Have seen them at the
Fishmongers in London. M. F.





see the description of another Tucker called the bimaculatus
found near Weymouth, communicated to the author, by the
Dutchess Dowager of Portland, see page 345 Appendix. —

It is asserted by some that all eels go once a year to the sea, this seems very doubtful, the very large old eels frequently found in cleaning out ponds, lakes &c could not well be explained in this system, as it is highly improbable could they get out & travel to the sea, they would return again for so many years to the same situation. M. J.

At Yalden near Maidstone, a large freshwater Eel was caught, Nov: 4, 1756, 5 feet 9 inches long, 18 inches in circumference & above 40 weight. — Gent.^l Mag. as it was at a considerable distance from any salt water it could not be a Conger. — another was taken in the Levern in September 1786, 12 inches in girth, 3 feet 10 inches in length & weighed 13 pounds, was sold in Bristol market for 3 shillings, would have fetched in the London markets at least 20. —

In ~~Aug~~^{July} 1787, a person fishing with a line & hook in the Canal ^{near} at Gallands town in Ireland, caught an eel so large & weighty, as to require the strength of both arms to draw it out of the water, it measured 3 feet 8 inches & was quite disproportioned in bulk, being as thick as a middle-sized man's leg from the neck to within a few inches of the tail. —

I have seen a very large Eel taken out of one of the large ponds in Hyde park on being drawn M: T.

An Eel the latter end of October 1788, was caught in the river Lea weighing 9 pounds & $\frac{1}{2}$ in weight, which, when opened, had a naming ring in its ~~mouth~~ man, of one Sylvester, who died in October 1768.

about the middle of Nov: 1788, an eel was caught in Wisbech river Cambridgeshire, measuring 5 feet, 10 inches & weighing 40 pounds.

Was informed by Lord Darlington in ^{Oct^r} 1789, that an
Eel had lately been caught at Raby-Castle, which
weighed $5\frac{1}{4}$ ^{lb^s} & was 3-6 in length, several ~~was~~ more
were taken at the same time from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ weight M.J.

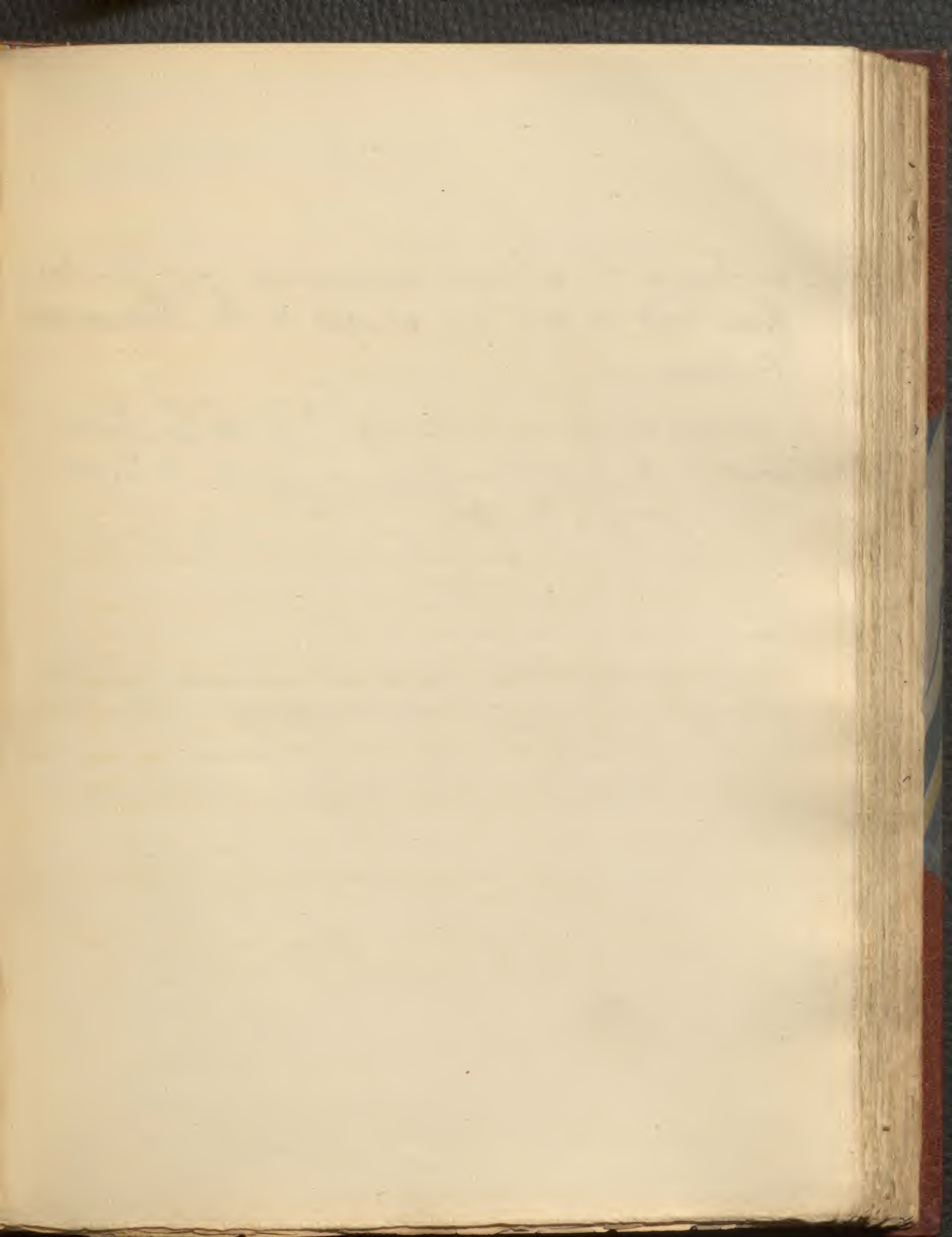
In January 1790, an eel was taken out of the river
Tees at Stockton in the county of Durham, which mea-
sured $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length & weighed 34 pounds. N.B.
as the salt-water comes up to Stockton, might not
this be a Conger? is it not most probable? M.J. —

if we may give credit to an old Sussex proverb, Pullborough in that County is famous for Eels; as also the River Aukam in Lincolnshire, as well as for Pike M.T.

In the beginning of August 1782 an Eel caught at Paston was sold at the Market at Whitehaven, which measured 5 feet 4 an inch & weighed something more than 25 pounds $4\frac{1}{2}$, it was caught by a common Cod hook. — as this was on the Sea-coast, perhaps after all, this was only a Conger.

Very fine large Eels are frequently taken in the Lead of the New River near Islington, see Note on Hawkin's edition of Walton's Compleat Angler p. 185, in the same place he also says that contrary to other Fish, ^{they} never swim up, but always down the stream.

An eel was caught in Whitehaven harbour Aug: 17, 1789, which measured 4 feet 9 inches in length, & 10 inches in girth & weighed ²⁶ 22. possibly a Conger.



in August 1777, a Conger measuring 3 feet 7 inches from head to tail, was caught in the Thames near Battersea. —

one was caught near Hestlepool on the Durham coast in April 1778 weighing 30 pounds, its length was 4 feet 9 inches. M.F..

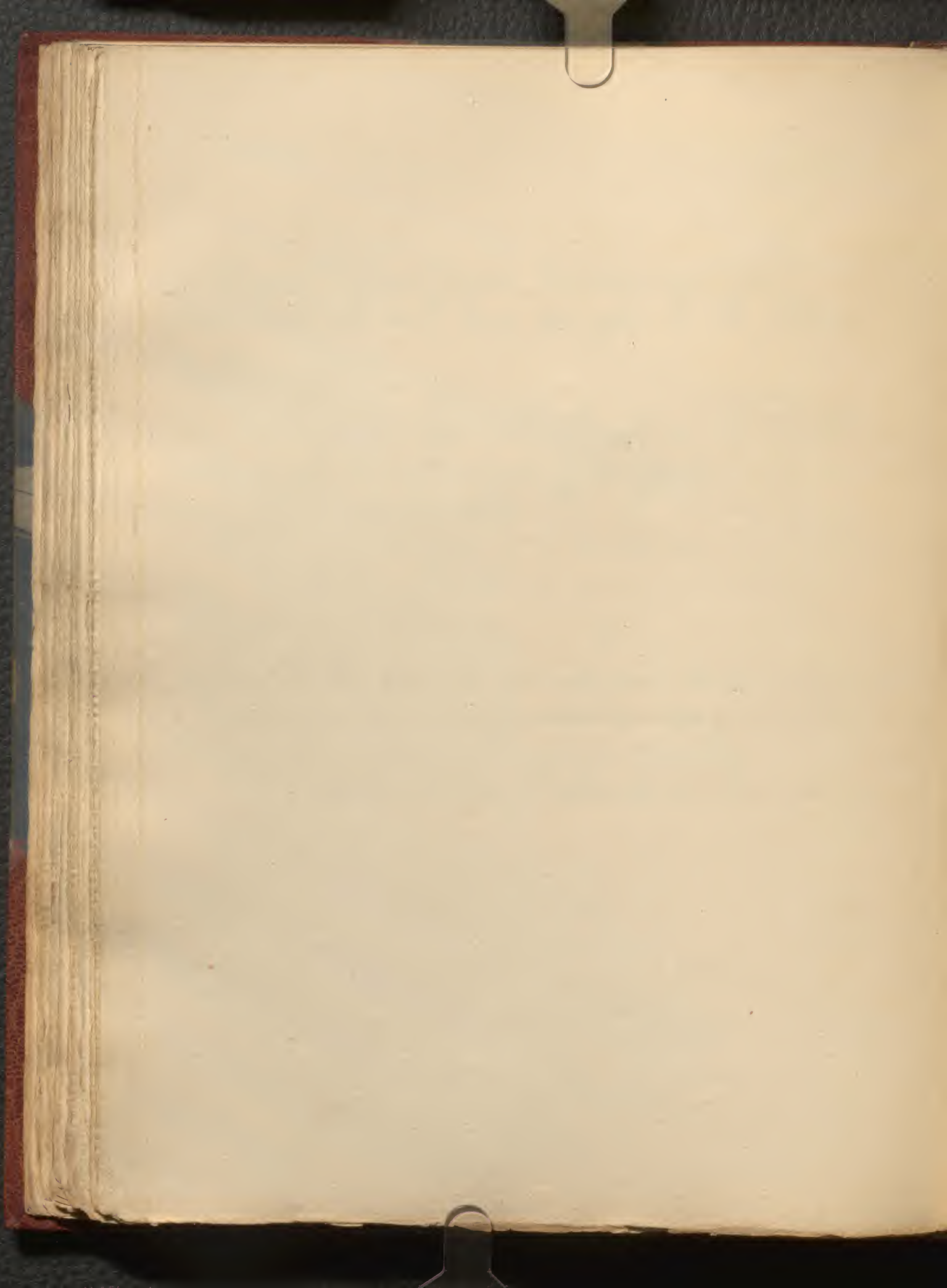
a Conger was caught in the River near Shields Feb: 16, 1784, which weighed $28\frac{1}{2}$; it measured 5 feet 8 inches in length, & near 18 inches in girth. —

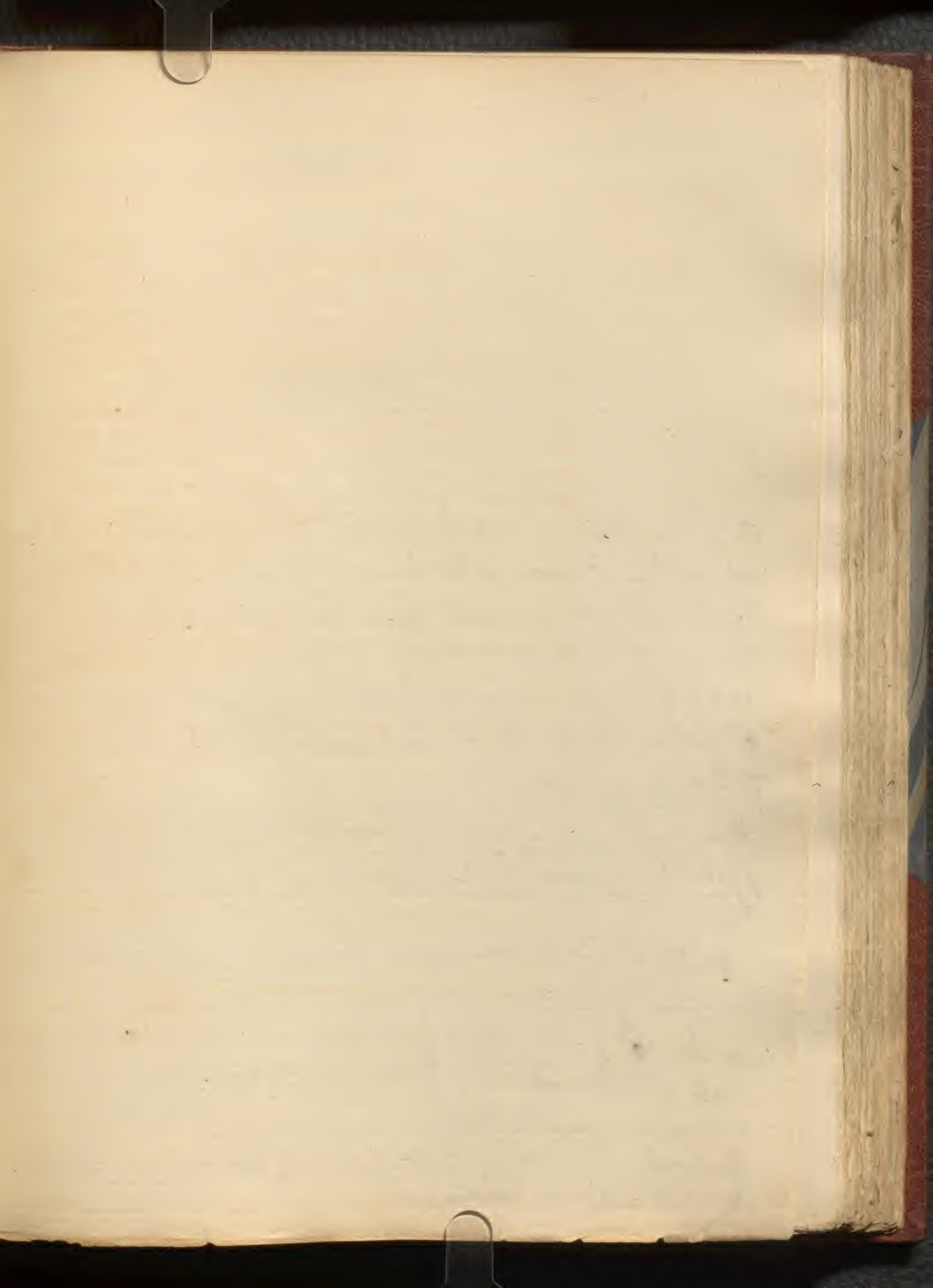
an Eel, probably a Conger, was caught on the coast of Norfolk in Feb: 1786, which measured 5 feet, 10 inches in length, 9 inches thick, two feet round & weighed between 50 & 60 pounds. —

Worm Fish

the head of a small one was found in the belly of a Cod taken
on the Yorkshire ~~coast~~ ~~1780~~ or Durham Coast in Sept. March
1781 M.S. —

They are also taken on the Northth Coast, see Wallis.





On Friday July 12, 1782, a Swordfish was caught in a Salmon net, within a mile of the head of Loch Luing not far from Edinburgh; it measured from the point of the sword to the end of the tail 12 feet 6 inches & the sword nearly resembling a common broad sword, was alone 3 feet, 6 inches long: its thickest part near the head measured 3 feet, 6 inches round. —

It is said by some, that the Swordfish has no tongue, most probably erroneously, perhaps ^{it is} small or far back in the head. —

On the 9th of September 1728, a Sword-fish was caught in the mouth of the Humber pursuing a whale.

on the 26th of July 1788, a Swordfish was left by the tide on the coast of Holderness near Patrington & was found by a Fisherman & carried to Hull; it measured from the tail-fin to the point of the sword, which projects from its upper jaw, 9 feet & weighed about two cwt.

Such quantities of Cod came to Carlisle market in Dec^r
1789, that it sold for one halfpenny per pound; one day
16 cart-loads of Cod & flounders came into the market
at once. —

A Species of Cod, whether only a variety, or distinct kind, it is
hard to ascertain, are not unfrequently caught on the York-
shire & Durham coasts, here called Rock-Cod, they
appear to be rather a thicker sort, usually esteemed
more firm & of a better flavour, the fish flesh appears much
whiter.

The Cod-fishery on the Scottish coasts, if properly attended to, might turn out very advantageous, a Mr Spinel an eminent Scots Merchant as mentioned in the tour thro' Great Britain vol: 4, p: 7 says, "he was informed by a Yarmouth man, who used to buy those fish & salt them on the Scotch coast, that he has sometimes got four thousand cured fish in a voyage, at 1 or 2 apiece, & retailed them again from 18 to 26 apiece, which shews what vast advantage might be made of this trade, since the Scots Cod are reckoned as good or better than those of Newfoundland & are caught with fewer hands & vessels of far less expence than Doggers". —

even young sea wolves have been devoured by them, the head of
one being found in a cod's belly taken on the Yorkshire or Durham
coast in ^{March} ~~September~~ 1781. M. J. -

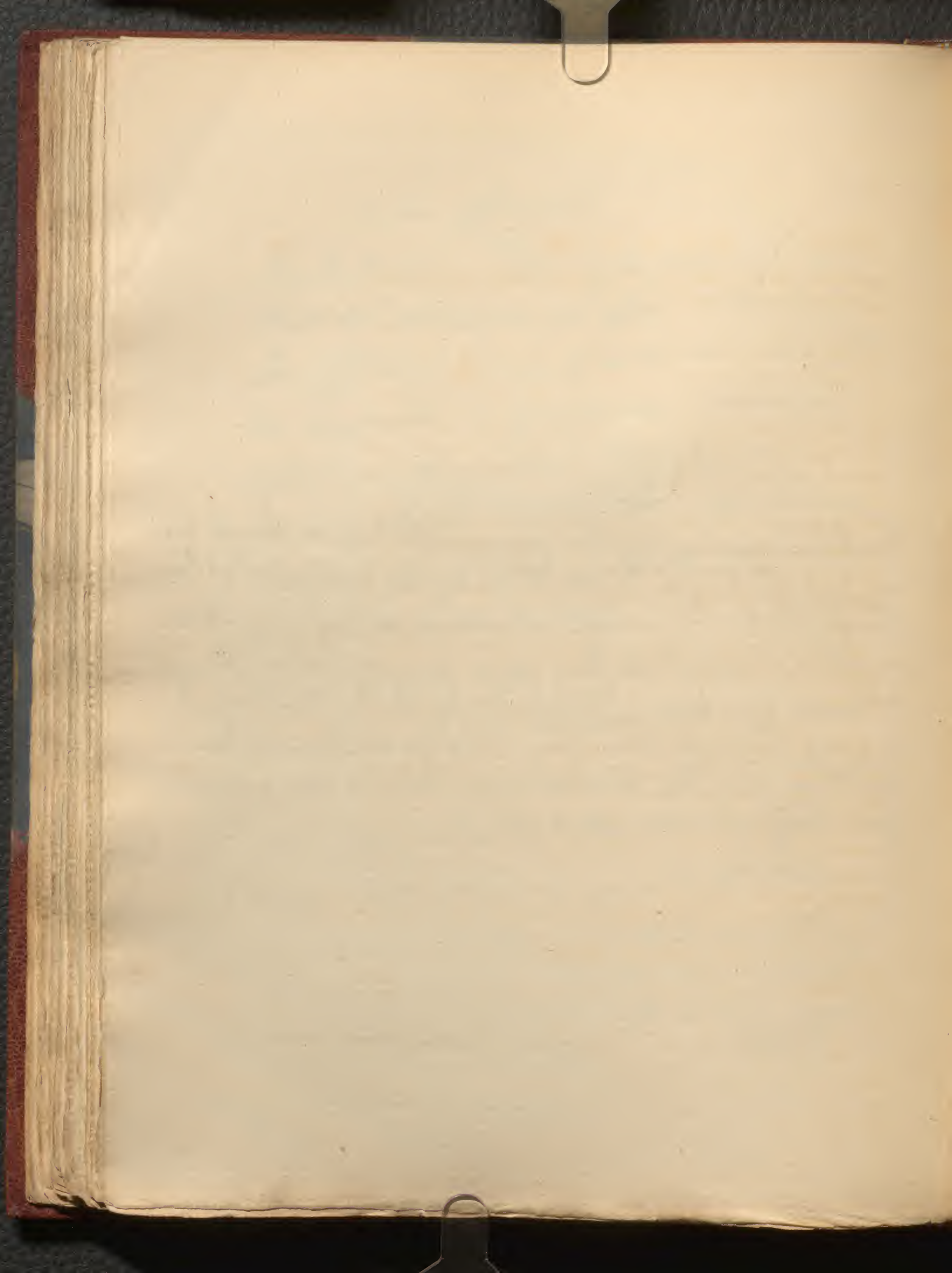
The good condition or being in season of Cod-fish is known by its particular thickness towards the head & shoulders, guide to Searbro's p: 115.

Those that are taken near shore or on sandy banks are always of a loose texture & in poor condition in every season of the year, the healthy & fine fish are caught on a rocky bottom. See as above. -

Liver of Cod Fish.

My Brother Francis Sheldon inform'd me by a letter
dated Dec. 14th 1798 from Wyckliffe "That M^r. Fred.
Vane (of Selkaby) & a party at his house had lately
been much alarm'd by eating some Cod's livers (which
was a favourite dish of M^r. Vane's). . . .
they were all taken suddenly ^{very} ill. . . . M^r. Ingram,
one of the party told my Brother that it seem'd
as if he had swallowed a bone & he accordingly
did all he could to force the bone down. . . . There
was no bone, but his throat swell'd very much
in the inside & he & the others of the party
were oblig'd to finish their meal (after
leaving table & returning again) with some
Mince. . . . M^r. Vane frighten'd out of her wits.
she had eat no liver, but ^{as} M^r. Vane left the
room - she did not expect to see him again.
C. B. H.

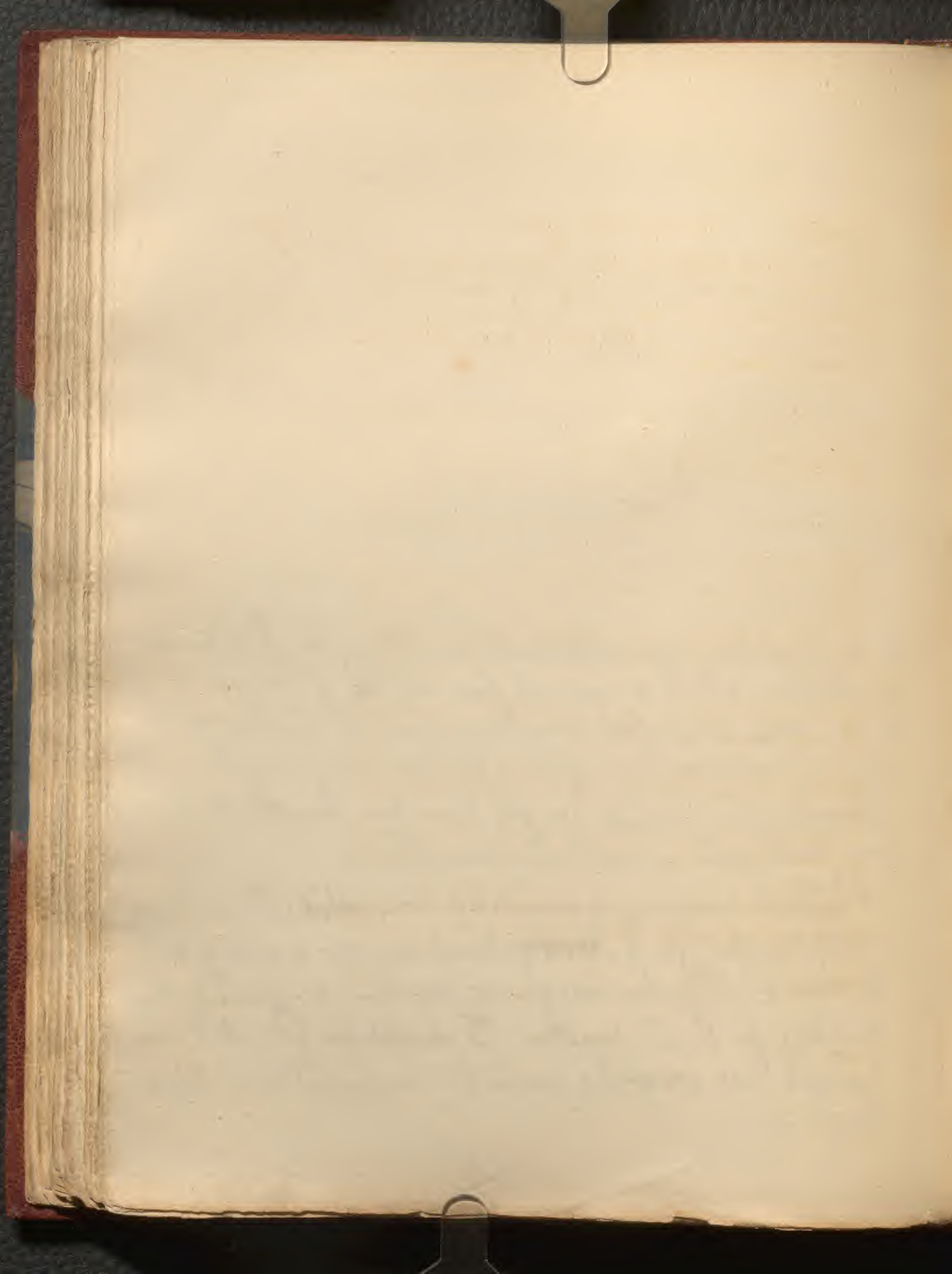
The following very singular paragraph was in Lloyd's Evening post of Monday Dec: 7 to Wednesday Dec 9, 1789, dated Edinburgh Dec: 3. — "By a ship just arrived at Leith from Archangel, we learn, that they passed for sixty leagues through immense quantities of dead haddocks: the Sea was covered on every side with them: they were in such numbers that they obstructed the ship's way: this is a remarkable fact & difficult to account for. —



On the 23 of May 1782, a Haddock was sold in the fish-market at Aberdeen, which measured from the ^{point} ~~tip~~ of the nose to the tip of the tail, 2 foot 11 inches, round the thickest of the body 1 foot 8 inches, & weighed 9 pounds Troy weight. —

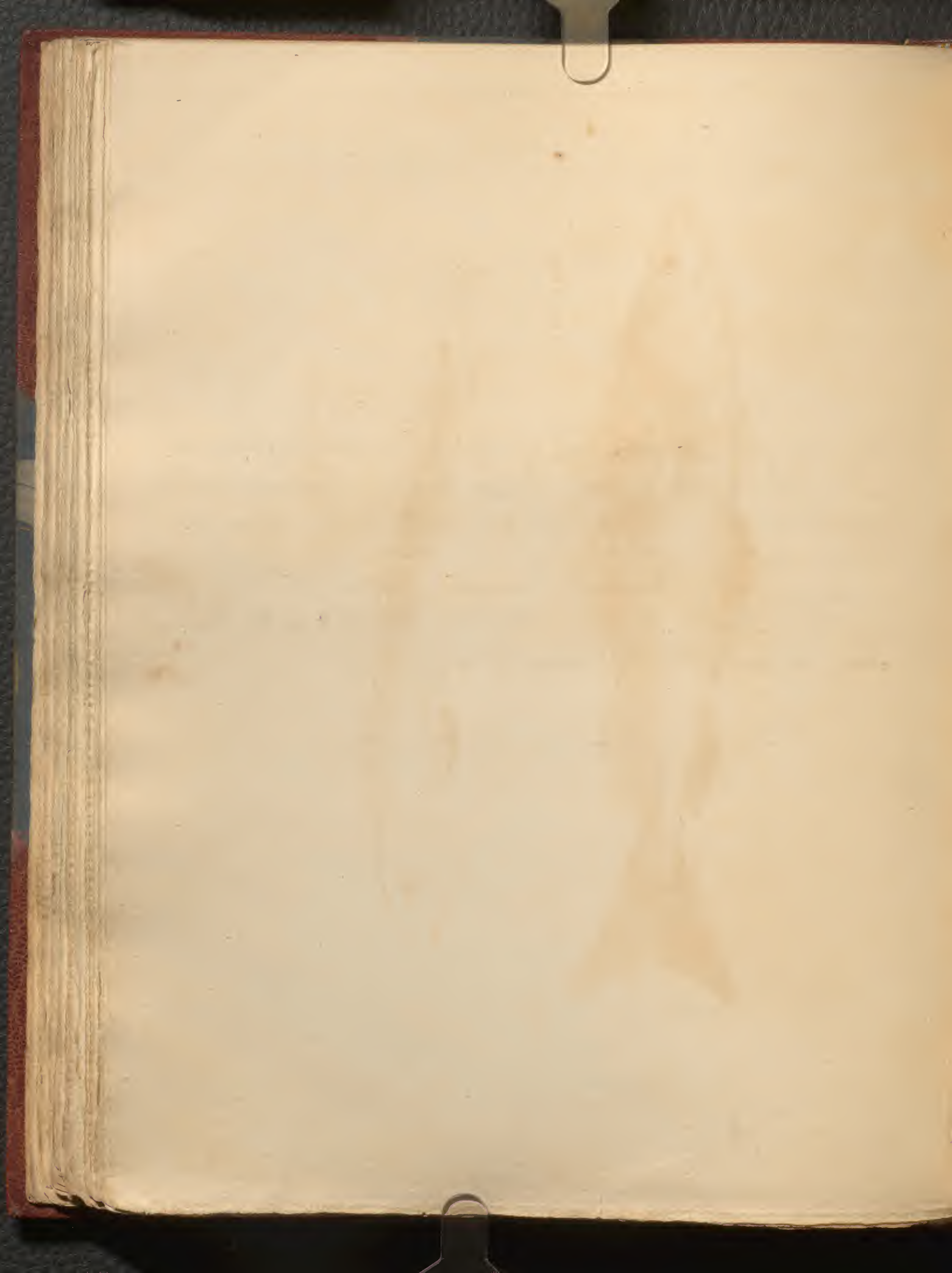
haddocks of 6 & 7 pounds weight, have been brought to Wycliff from Haste-pool in Bishp^{rick} of Durham. M.D. —

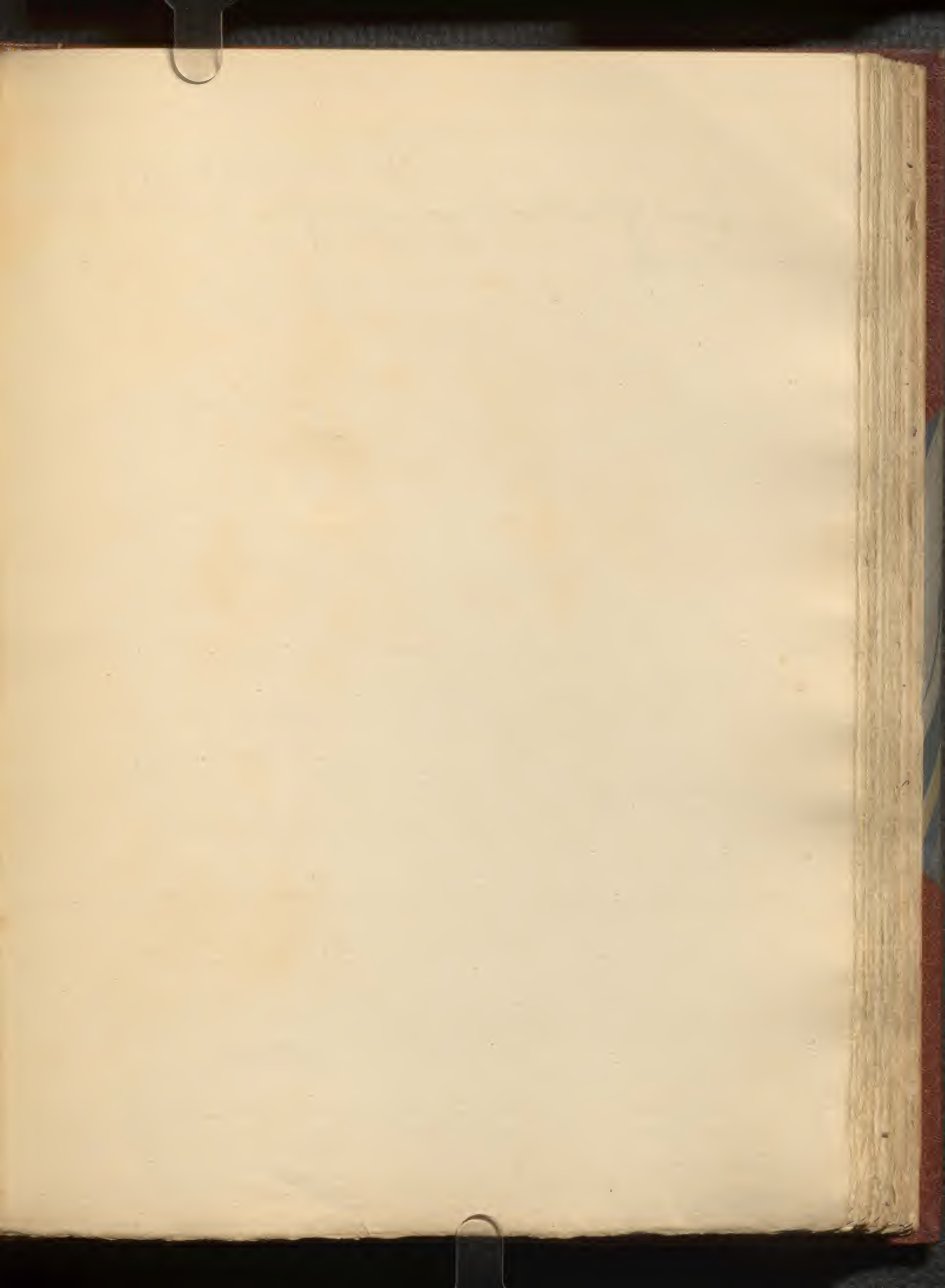
A haddock weighing 9 pounds $6\frac{1}{4}$ was ~~to be~~ sold at Berwick market for 6, ~~April~~ March 20, 1790 & along with it, other 3 haddocks weighing together ten pounds three quarters for 8, all together 20 weight for 12: N.B. the haddock that weighed 9 pound $6\frac{1}{4}$ measured 3 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ in length. —



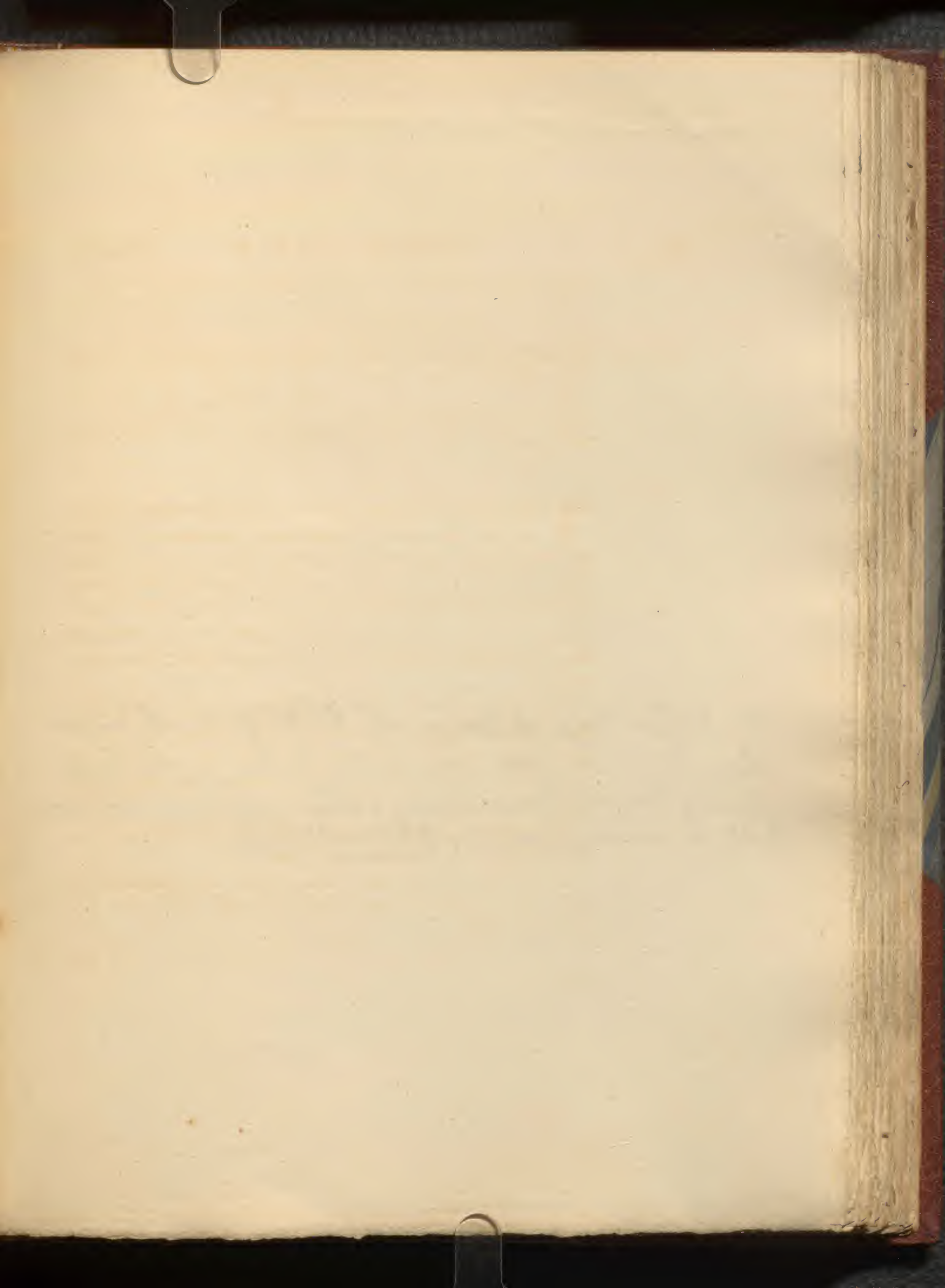
Coal-fish

These fish abound at the Isle of Skerries near Anglesea in such numbers in the summer season, that the lightmen standing upon the point of a rock have frequently taken them up in baskets, as they passed by, they call them there blackings. See an account of Hollyhead communicated to Mr. Vickers & printed as the 10th No of his Bib: Top: Brit p: n, by the Rev. Mr. Price, keeper of the Bodleian library.

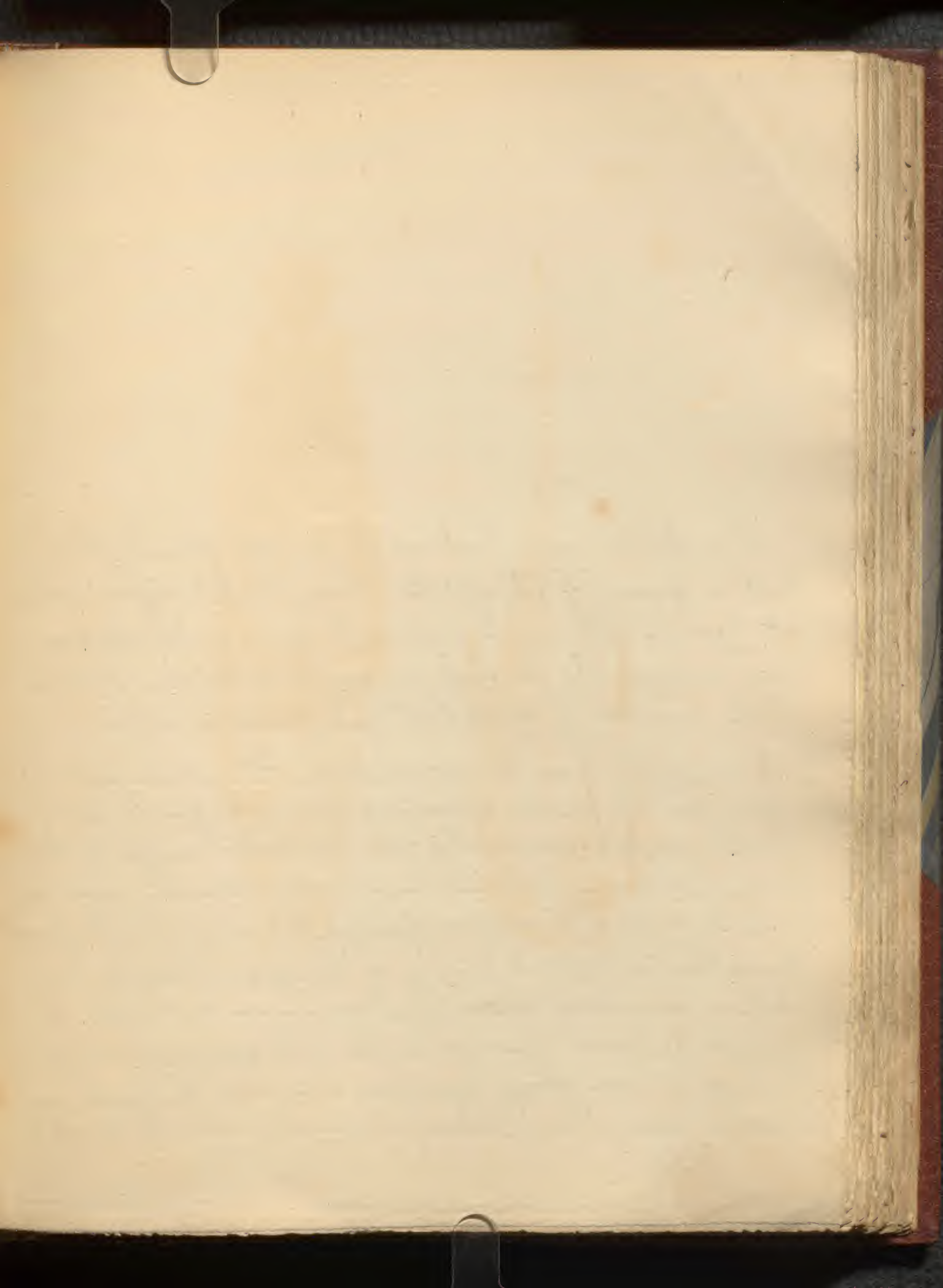




See a figure of the Parr, or young fry of the coat-fish in
plate 66; p: 288. —

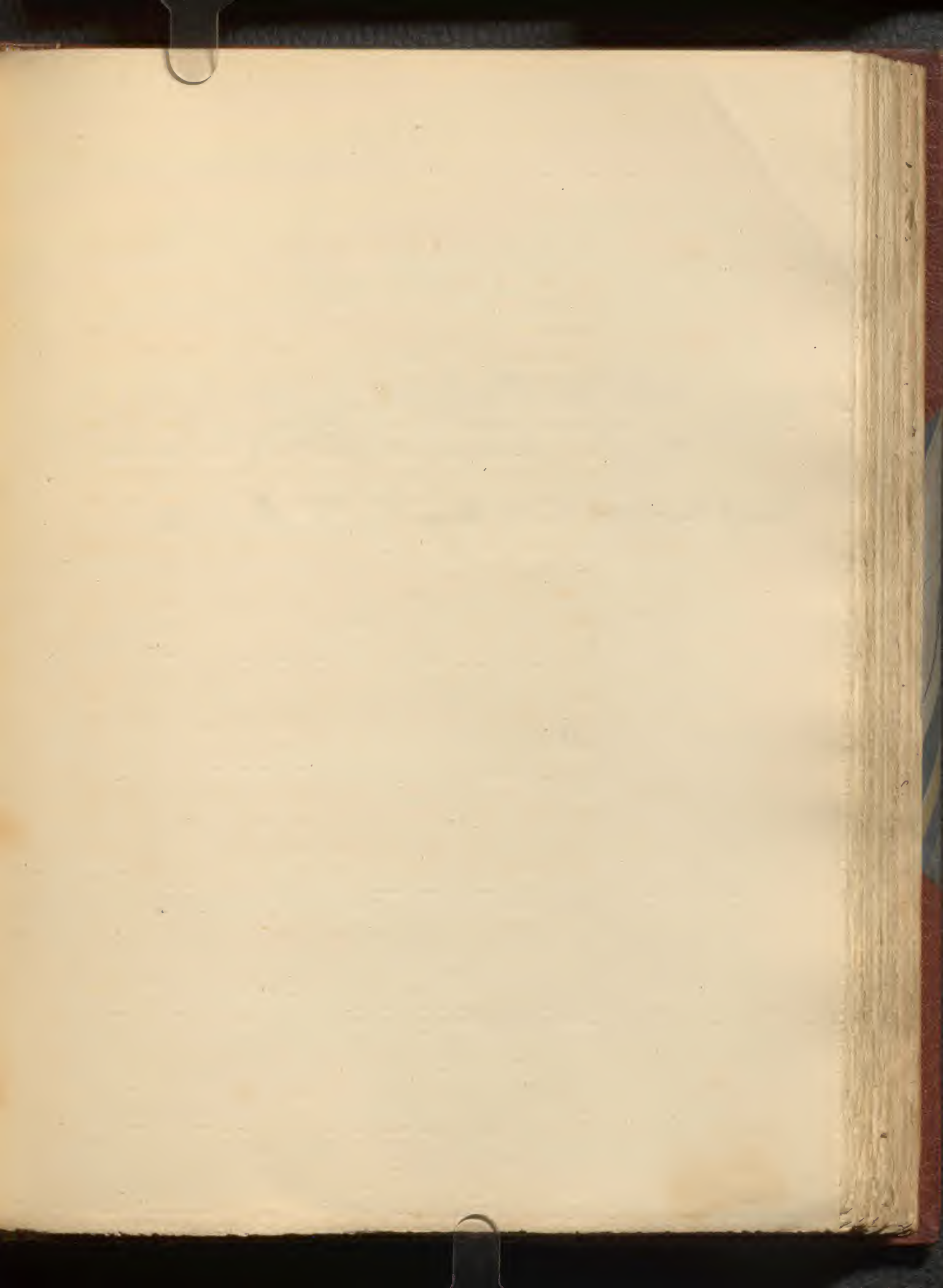


Dr Moffet says a species of Whittings much larger
than common ~~was~~ frequently taken in the Tweed
in his time & ^{they} were there called Merlings, not impro-
-bably the preceding species or Whiting-Pollacks.



A gentleman near Scarborough in 1786 obtained the
kelt or spawn of a ling taken there, which weighed 2 pounds
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ (good weight) avoirdupois; each grain contained 200
eggs, consequently the whole amounted to the almost incre-
dible number of 19,248,625! Guise to Scarbro's p. 117. -

It is probably from the circumstance of the males separa-
-ting from the females & resorting to the rocky grounds near
Scarborough & consequently none but males caught at that
time; that many fishermen have most erroneously judged them
to be the males of the common Cod-fish, tho' every good Ichthyologist
knows, there are males & females of both species & that the ling
both in form, colour & ~~color~~ differs much from the Codfish, in
general the sexual difference in fish is not very great, except
perhaps in some, about spawning time, when the females are
mostly larger, at least thicker, being swelled out with roe. M.S.

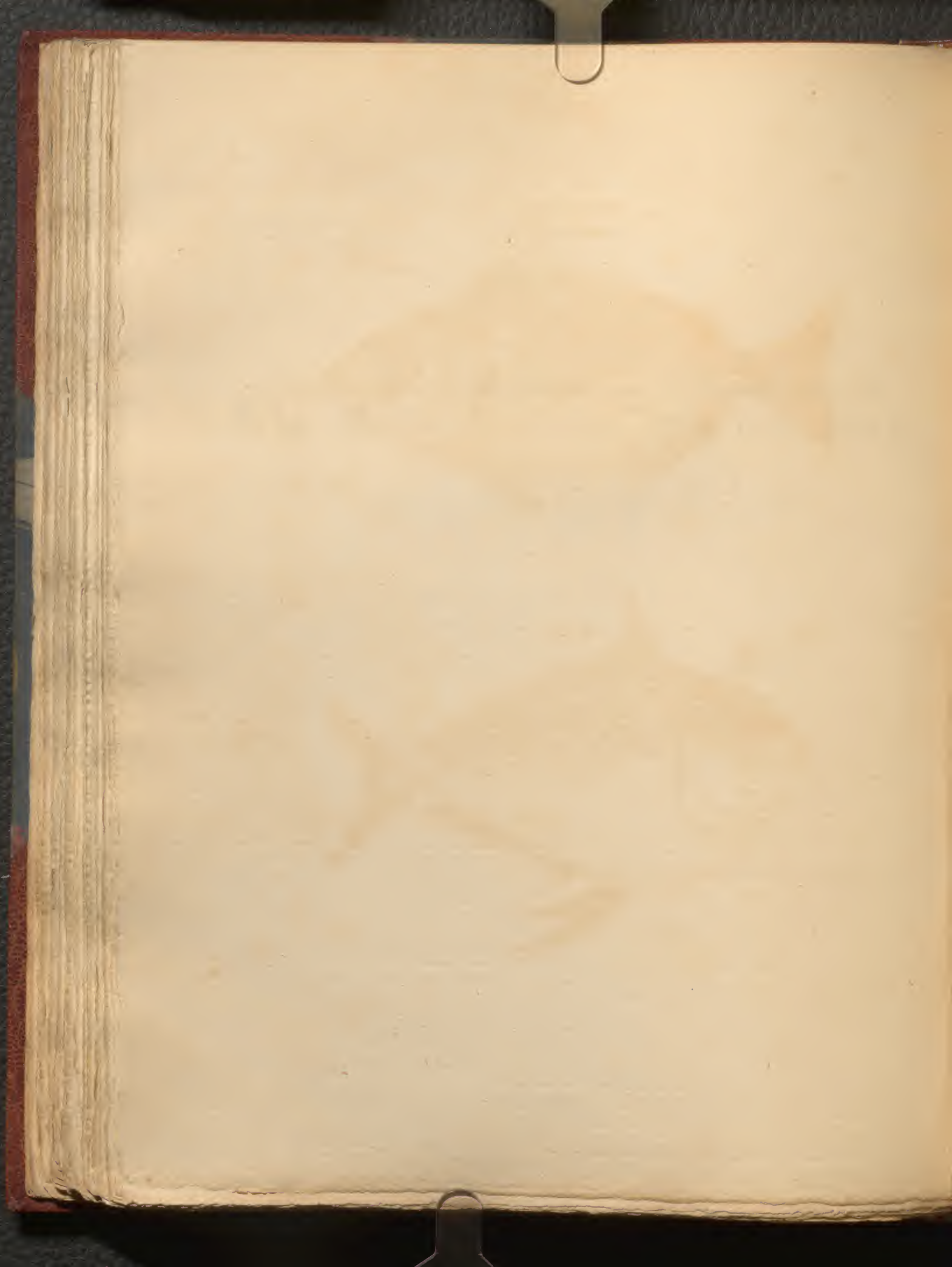


Burbot.

Two of these were sent to ~~Wigmore~~ Wycliffe May 2, 1788.

Stone Lovers

they are found in great plenty on the Western coast
& make part of the delicacy of the tables at Bath. -



Opah

Most probably one of the Opahs here mentioned to have been taken in Scotland, was the fish described in the Gent's Magazine in the following manner, which evidently seems to be the Opah, this was in October 1748. — a very beautiful fish weighing 82 pounds, was lately taken near Leith. the body in shape something like the Sea Bream, but larger, being three feet seven inches long & three feet ten inches round in the thickest part. the mouth small, without teeth; the eyes are covered with a membrane, remarkably large & glare like gold. the covers of the gills like those of the Salmon. the Body diminishes very much toward the tail, which is forked & expands twelve inches. it has one erect fin on the back, eight inches long, which terminates gradually backwards. near the gills, on each side, is a broad fin nine inches long, which plays horizontally; & under the belly is a pair of strong fins eleven inches long. the skin smooth, the back purple colour, the sides a lively green, & the belly & joints like silver; +

Opah

+ And being all over speckled with white, & the fins as red as scarlet, it is very agreeable to behold. When opened all its bowels would have gone within an english quart. The flesh of the fore-part was firm & looked like beef and the hinder-part like fine veal, the bones are like those of quadrupeds, particularly the Shoulder blades, which are like those of a sheep. Several curious gentlemen & others, who have seen it, declare they never saw the like before; and are at a loss to know what name to give it. —

Wallace in his history of the Orkneys published 1700, thus describes this fish, as I think it can be no other; "in the year 1682 in winter there was taken a strange but beautiful fish in Sanda (one of the Orkneys) where several of them had been taken before, it was about an ell in length, deep breasted & narrow at the tail; the head & fins & a stroke down the back were all of a deep scarlet colour, rest was brownish, without scales, having several whitish spots on the body; the fish, when cut, appeared next the head like beef, the other half next the tail like salmon" See page 37. There is a figure of it p. 44, which does not seem very accurate.

in an account I have seen, this beautiful fish was said to have
been thrown on the ~~st~~ sands at Blyth Sept. 12, 1767 not 1769. M. S.

frequently wrote Hallibut. —

~~not~~ ~~often~~ sold to unskilful persons for the Turbot,
nearly resembling it in outward appearance, but
very different in eating,
are frequently, at least in the North, stewed & formed into
a made dish & are much esteemed by many, as also into
pies. M: T. —

Plaice,

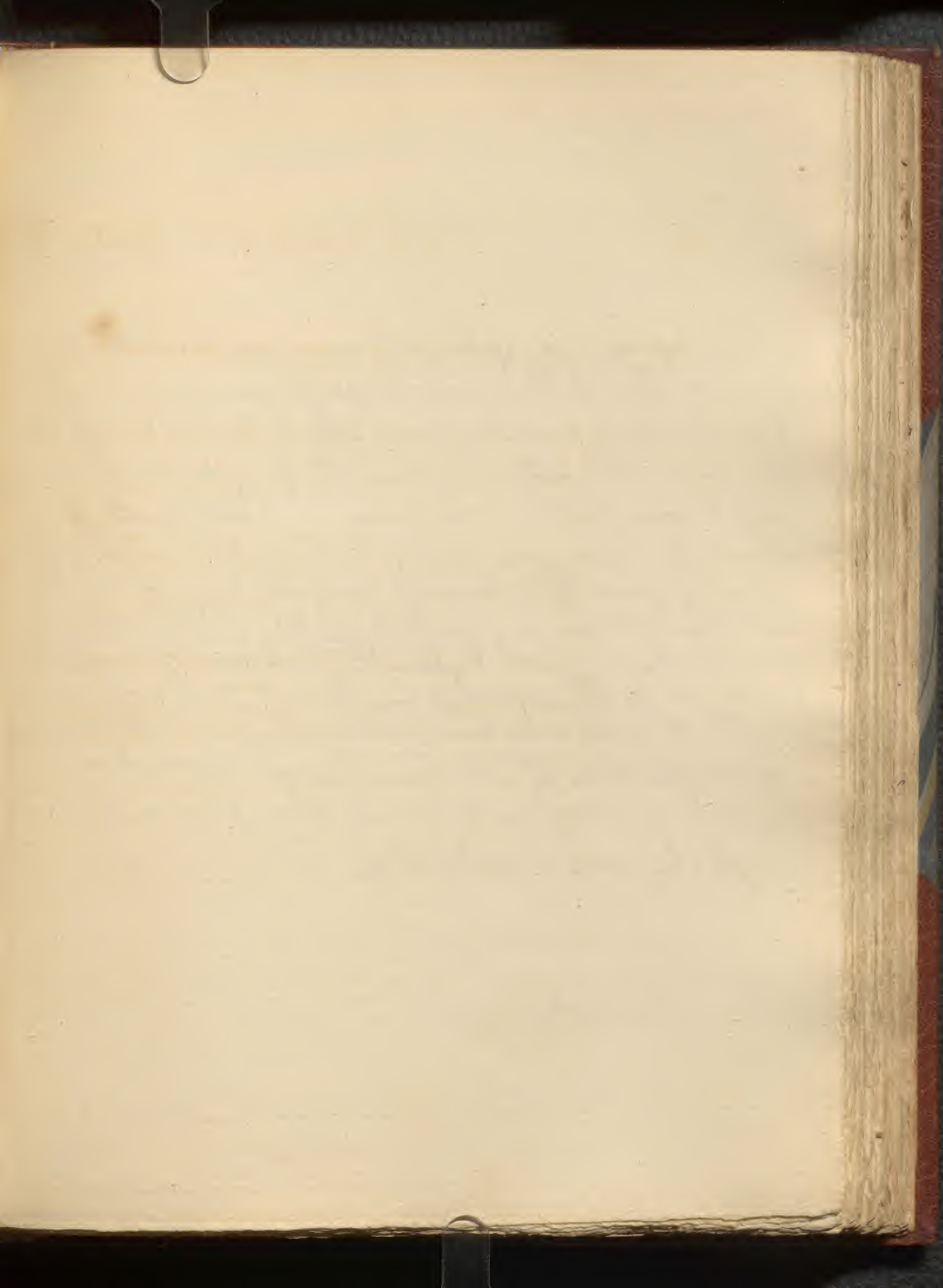
When of a very large size not unoften in the London markets sold to the unskilful for Turbots, which they much resemble in outward figure, tho very different in the eating. the best plaice are said to be those, that have the blackest spots. — the largest are usually called in the London markets Dutch plaice, probably because often caught on the Dutch coasts or as commonly sold by the Dutch. M. J. — the Plaice are brought off the Dutch at sea but the Turbots they bring themselves to Gravesend. Penn? ^{suppl} to introduction to vol. 4: 201: 102

Flounder

Many are caught in the Thames about London particular in Chelsea reach & thereabouts. — have been told they will live in ponds & thrive much & arrive at a great size, tho' never heard they had any increase in them. M. J. —

In December 1789, Flounders were so plentiful in Carlisle market, that they were sold at a penny per dozen; on one day, 16 cart-load of them [&] cod came into the market at one time.

The best flounders have the reddest spots, according to Dr. Moffet.



Sole

In July 1787, the city of Norwich was supplied with an unusual glut of Soles, such large cargoes were brought from Lowestoff, that they were sold at the low price of 1^d per pc. — such Soles ~~are~~^{as} were then sold for 2^d the pair, have been known to fetch at the same market 36 p^{rs}. — the abundant supply was said to be owing to the sagacity of a poor fisherman off the Lowestoff coast, who having observed the Codfish contained a great quantity of Soles, naturally concluded there must be ~~a quantity~~^{great shoals of them} in that neighbourhood. Having got tackle proper of a neighbour, he tried to get some, his first attempt failed only by his nets breaking with the astonishing load. — great quantities of Soles were brought to London by Land-carriage, which lowered their price much. — called by some a sea-Partridge. —

Imbob

Those of a moderate size, as about ten or twelve pounds weight are most esteemed by the Connoisseurs in eating, as being more delicately flavoured & less coarse than those of very great sizes. N. T. —

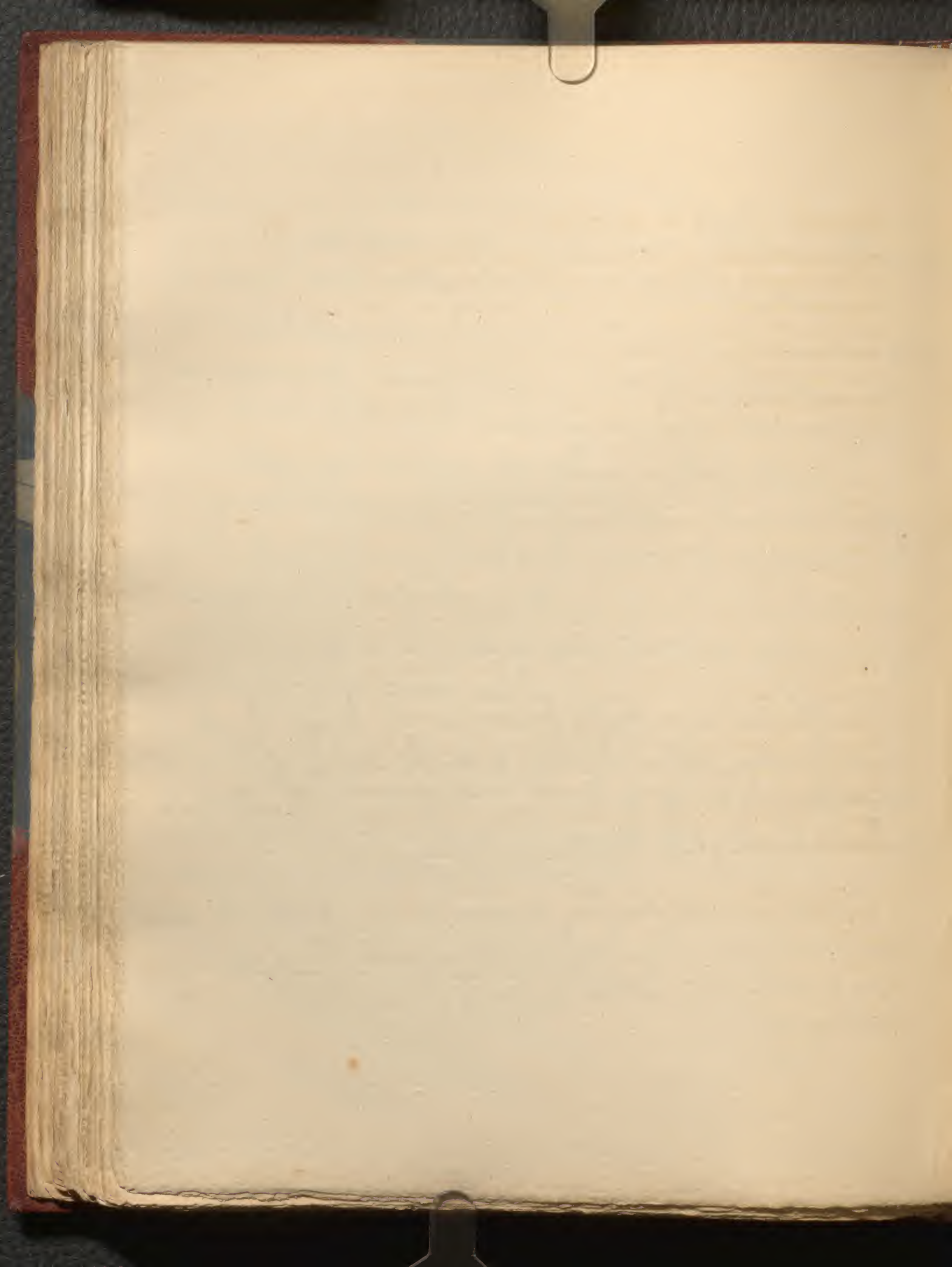
about 80,000 turbot are annually imported to the London markets by the Dutch, taken on the coasts of Holland & Flanders. See Suppl^t to the introductⁿ of Pennant's Hist. Zool. p: 21. —

The Dutch themselves bring their Turbot to Gravesend, where they are mostly monopolised by a sett of our Salesmen, who keep them in the salt water by the help of shore-boats & bring them up to London just the quantities, which they judge will be wanted & by these means keep up the price to the great injury of both rich & poor, the rest are suffered to spoil by these cruel monopolisers see ibid. The Dutch are said to employ in this fishery about 50 vessels at an average of about 60 tons burden. ibid.

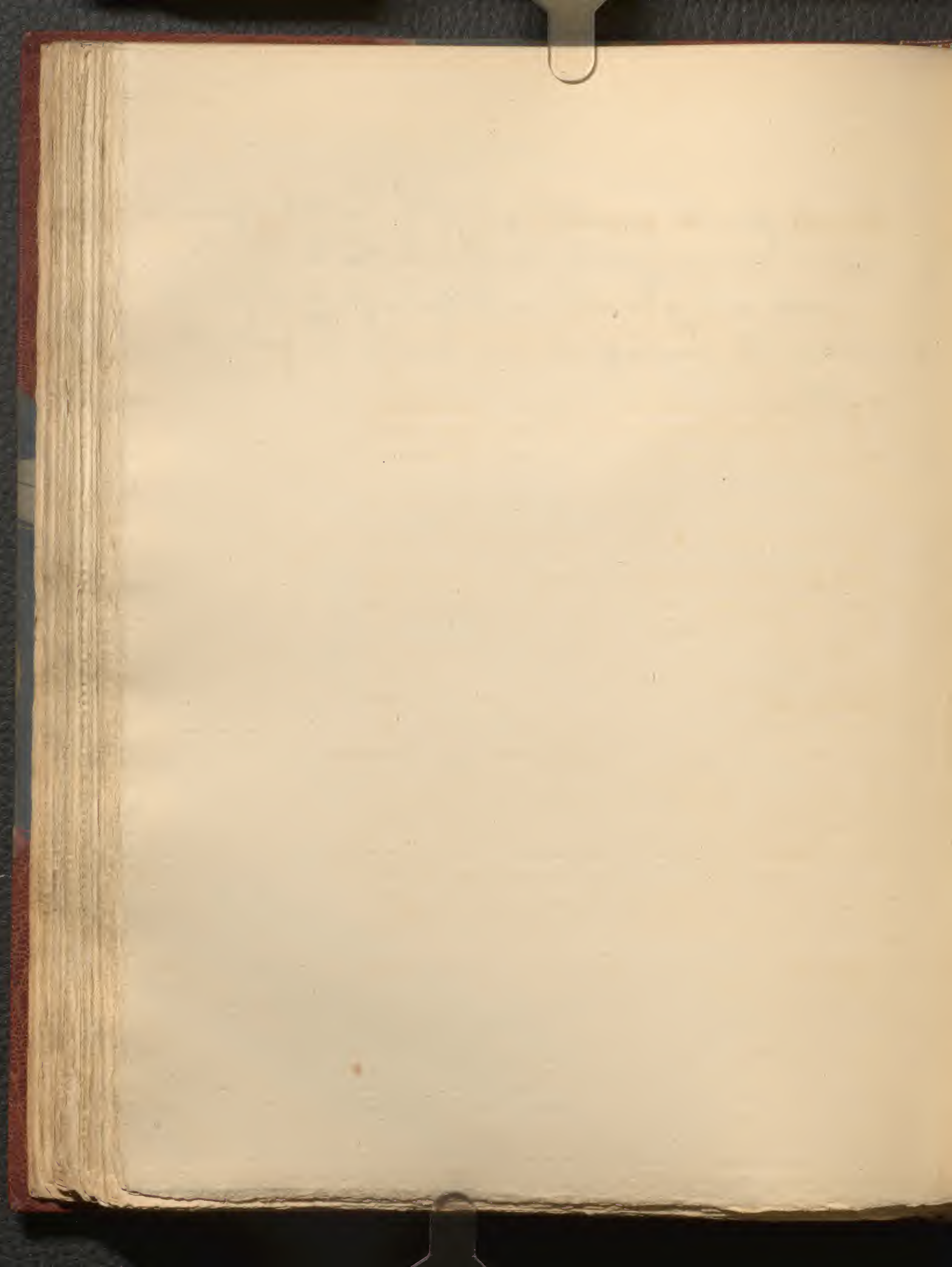
A very uncommon quantity of Turbot as well as her-
=rings were caught near the coast of Durham & brought into Hartlepool about Christmas 1789 & in January 1790, very unusual at that season. —

The Turbots are chiefly found on the Dogger bank
during May, June & July & on the Coasts of Devon &
Cornwall chiefly in January, February & March. See
Shirley's Angler's Museum p: 134. —

Turbots like most sea-fish arrive not at a marketable size
before 5 or 6 years of age at least; at one year old are no bigger
than a crown piece, at two as broad as one's hand. guide to
Scarbro p: 117.



After all, far the greatest part of the Turbots consumed
in England, are caught by the Dutch, tho' mostly on
our coasts, owing to our unskillfulness in their cap-
=ture, our Eels, Herrings &c are mostly bought of
Hem. M. J. —

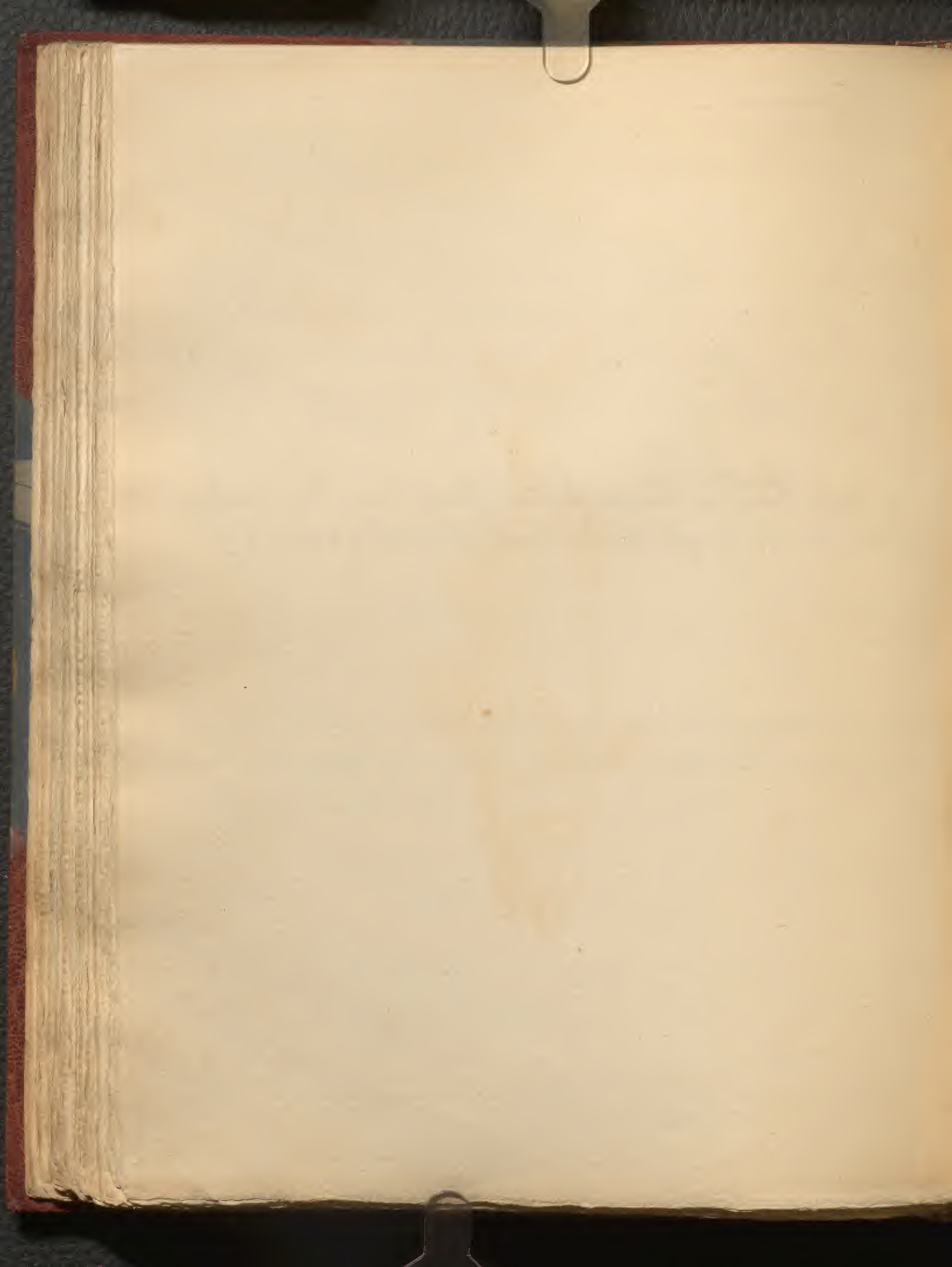


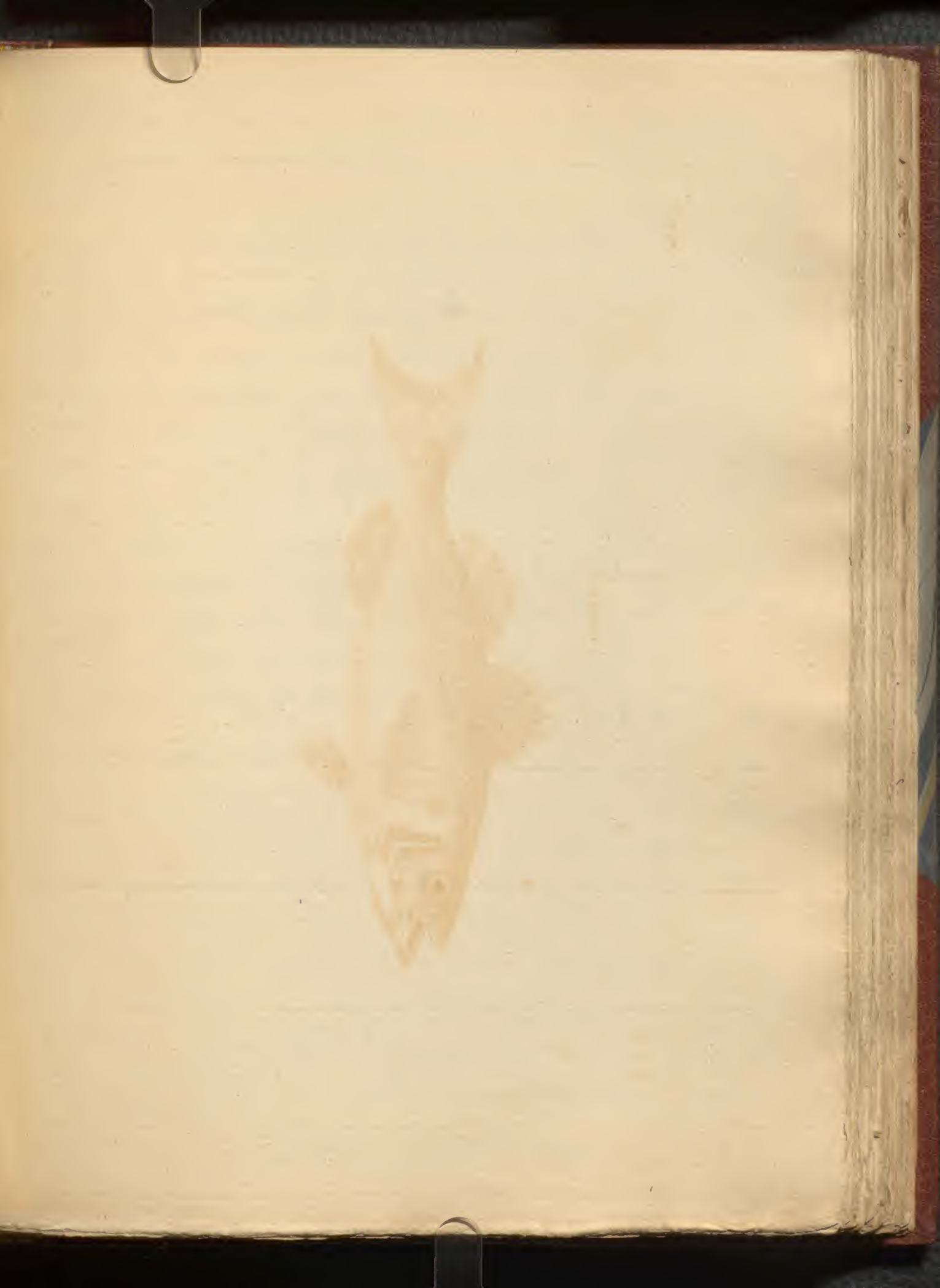


In Urmick-mere in Lancashire, on the borders of Westmoreland
are found great quantities of Perch & are there called Basse.
See Pennant's Scotch tour of 1772, ~~£~~ vol 1, p 35.

The Perch in general breeds & thrives well in most lakes & Ponds, being indeed a bit more very pleasing to a young angler, is remarked to be particularly voracious, when there is a wind, that causes a moderate curl on the water. M. P.

in Bala Lake, ^{or Llyn-tegid} in Merionethshire, Perch have been taken of ten pounds weight, see Pennant's journey to Snowdon p 70.





in a Lake called Malham-Twater ^{in Dorset} is a species of Perch said to vary in many respects from the common sort, a singular Phenomenon attends them; after a certain age, they become blind, a thick, hard, yellow film covers the whole surface of the eye & totally obscures the sight, at the same time, the fish generally become exceedingly black, & altho' from the more extreme ~~roughness~~ & consistency of the humours, it is evident some have been much longer in this state than others, yet there appears no difference either in their flavour or condition: the old Fishermen, accustomed to this lake, used to attribute it to their swimming always in shoals & being armed with fins as sharp & pointed as needles, the accident was supposed to be occasioned by the piercing & wounding one another, this seemed to be corroborated by the fact, that some of the largest & oldest fish are blind of one side only, but it is, on the other hand, no less a fact, that the small ones are never found in this condition, tho' they always swim indiscriminately with the largest. - Hurst's Curiosities of Malham &c p: 55-6. —

The Bape has been taken on the Northth Coast near Cresswell see Wallis.

Perch are in some places called Bape, see preceding article.

Mackarel

have been asured from good authority, that many
are annually cured in the Isle of Man. M.I. -

In the morning Chronicle of Friday July 15, 1785 is the
following extract from a letter dated Sligo July 2. -

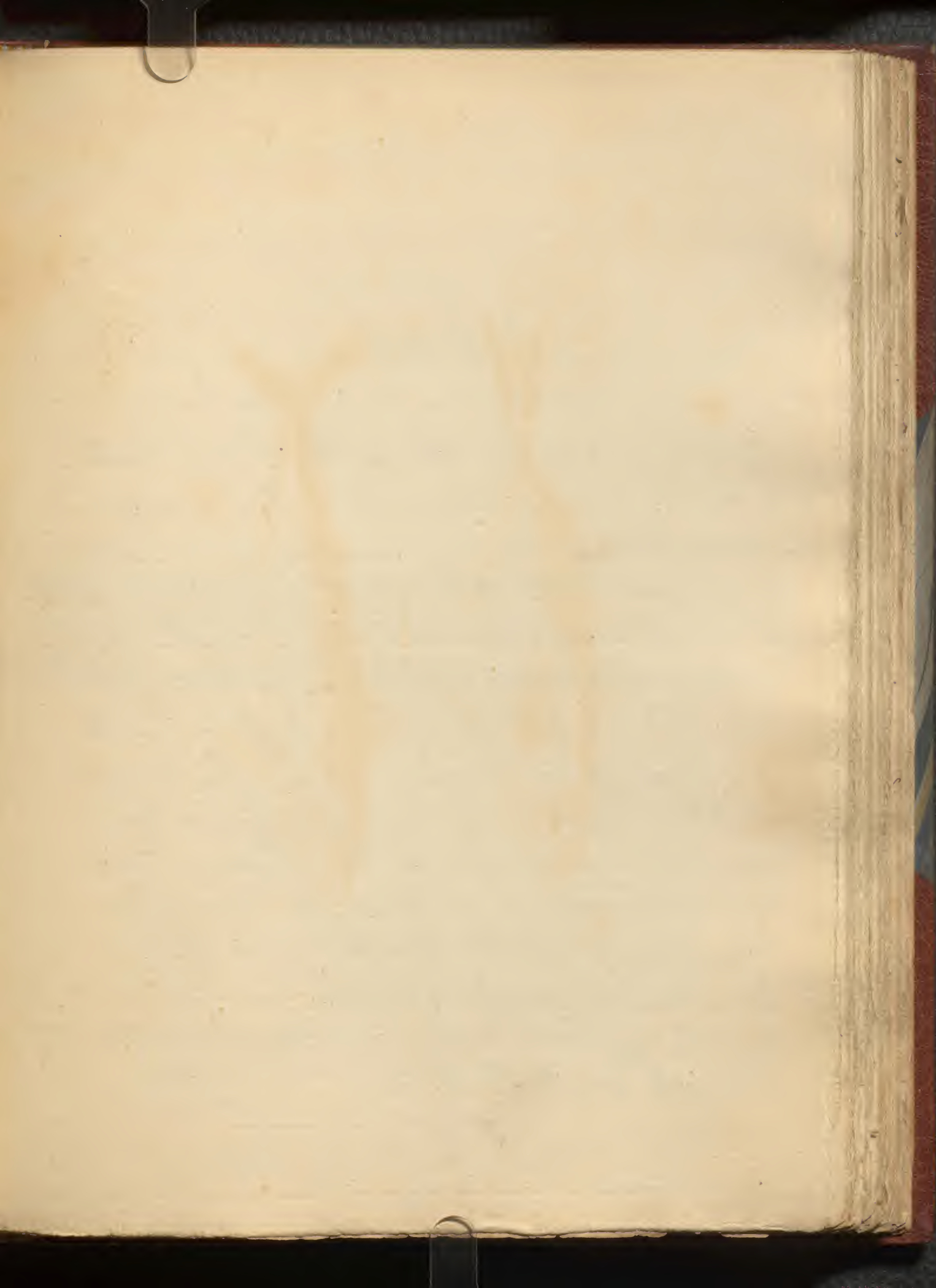
Yesterday we had the most extraordinary take of Mackrel
here ever remembered, insomuch that they sold at 6 p/doren,
what renders it more remarkable, this species of fish seldom
frequents this coast. -

A letter from Glasgow, mentioned in the Newcastle paper of May 13 1786, relates, that they had then brought in by the fishing boats the greatest quantity of Mackrel ever there seen, some were sold for $\frac{1}{2}$ p^r dozen & the finest for 2^s; some thousands were given to the poor, who had not money to purchase them. —

The fishing vessels met with considerable shoals of Mackrel about the Shetland Isles & in the latter end of April or beginning of the May¹⁷⁸⁷, they were of the largest sizes & best quality, not mentioned whether with Roe or not, they are not common in those seas. —

The mackrel usually brought to market are about 5 or 6 years old, at one year old are no larger than one's finger, at two, twice as big, at 3 or 4 they become that small kind of Mackrel, that have neither milts nor roes. Guide to Scarborough p. 117.

Such a quantity of Mackrel was brought to Exeter market in May 1788, that they were sold there at $\frac{1}{4}$ p^r hundred.

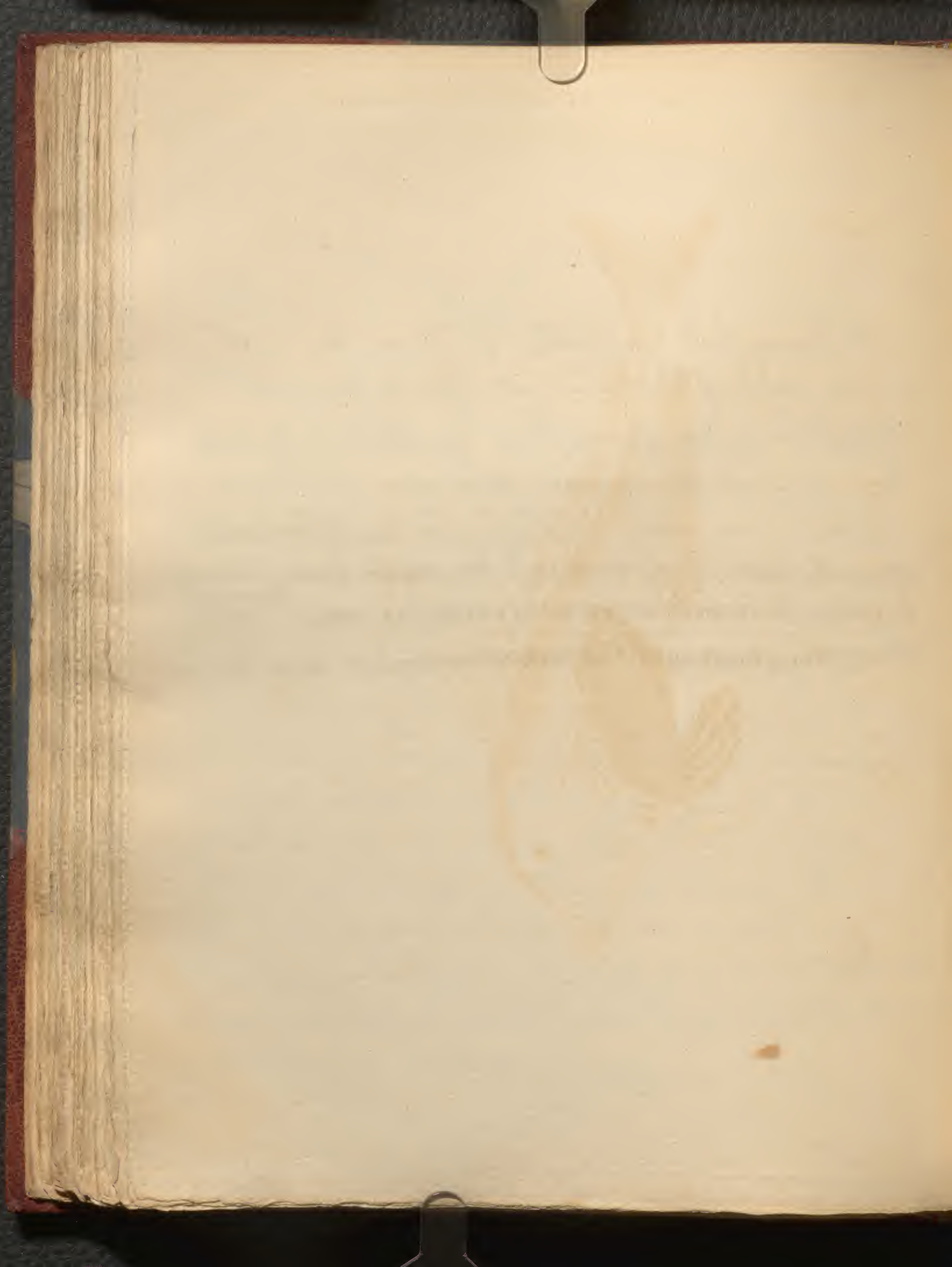


Mackrel

Great quantities are sold in the London Markets in the Season & so tender their flesh is reckoned ^{to} little bearing keeping, that they are permitted to be hawked about the streets on Sundays. Mackrel & Herrings commonly arrive together on our Coasts viz Spring & Autumn, in Spring the Mackrel are full of roe & in high Season & the Herrings in very bad plight, the reverse is what happens in Autumn: few or no Mackrel are caught on the Northern Coasts of this Kingdom or on those of France & Flanders, at least till after the season M: J: —

^{among} Some Mackrel brought to Wyeliffe June 22, 1787, was one in particular, which seemed in pretty good season, having a tolerable large milt. M: J: —

A Tunny fish was taken in December 1776
on the coast of Scotland at Epachopen in
Argyleshire, weighing four hundred & seventy
two pounds & supposed to be one of the
largest ever seen in those parts. ~~It was sent~~
~~to the account of the second month of the year 1776~~
~~in the month of the year 1776~~ ^{It was sent}
~~to the account of the second month of the year 1776~~
~~in the month of the year 1776~~ -



PL. IV.

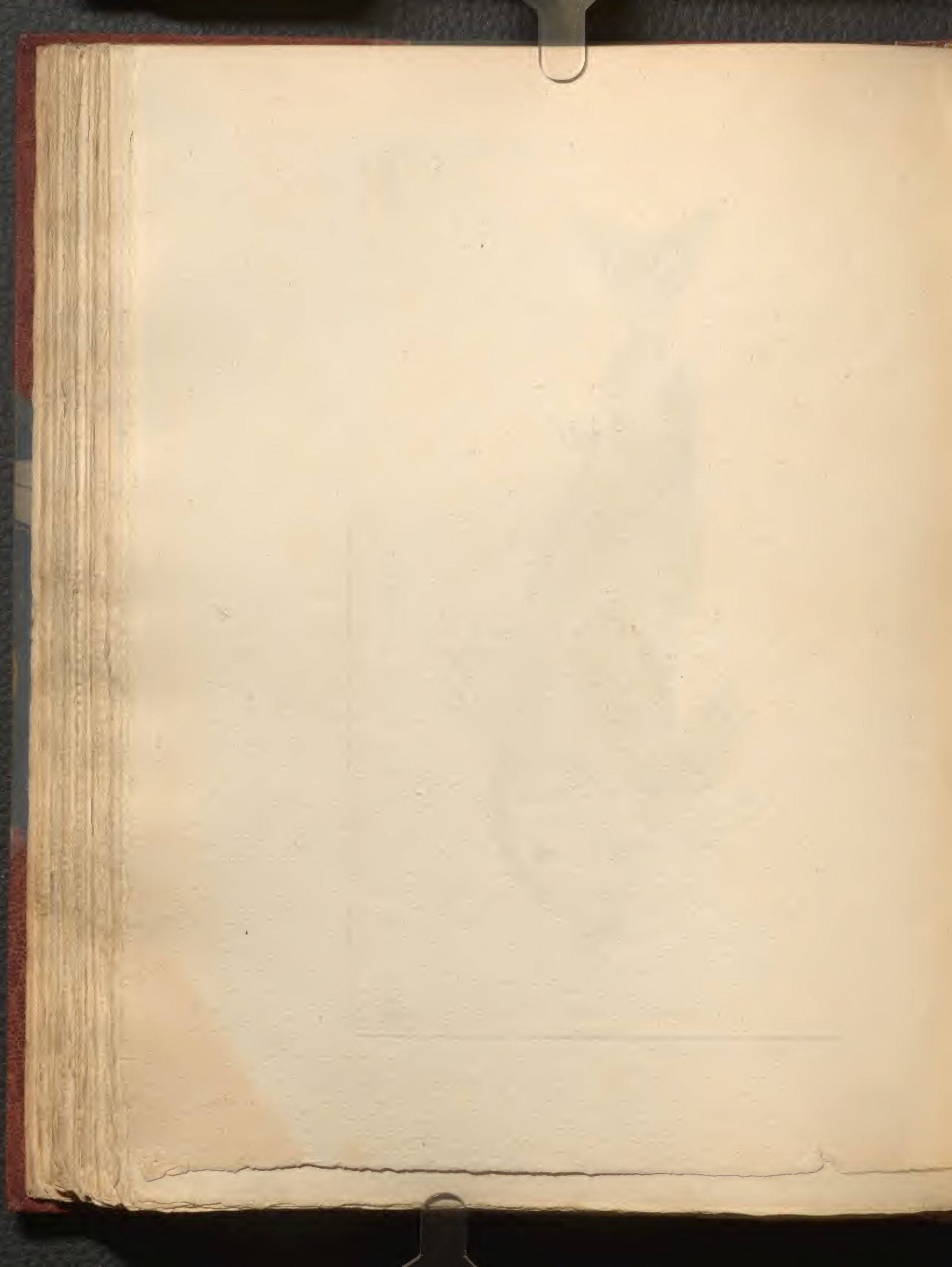
PIPER.

Nº 134



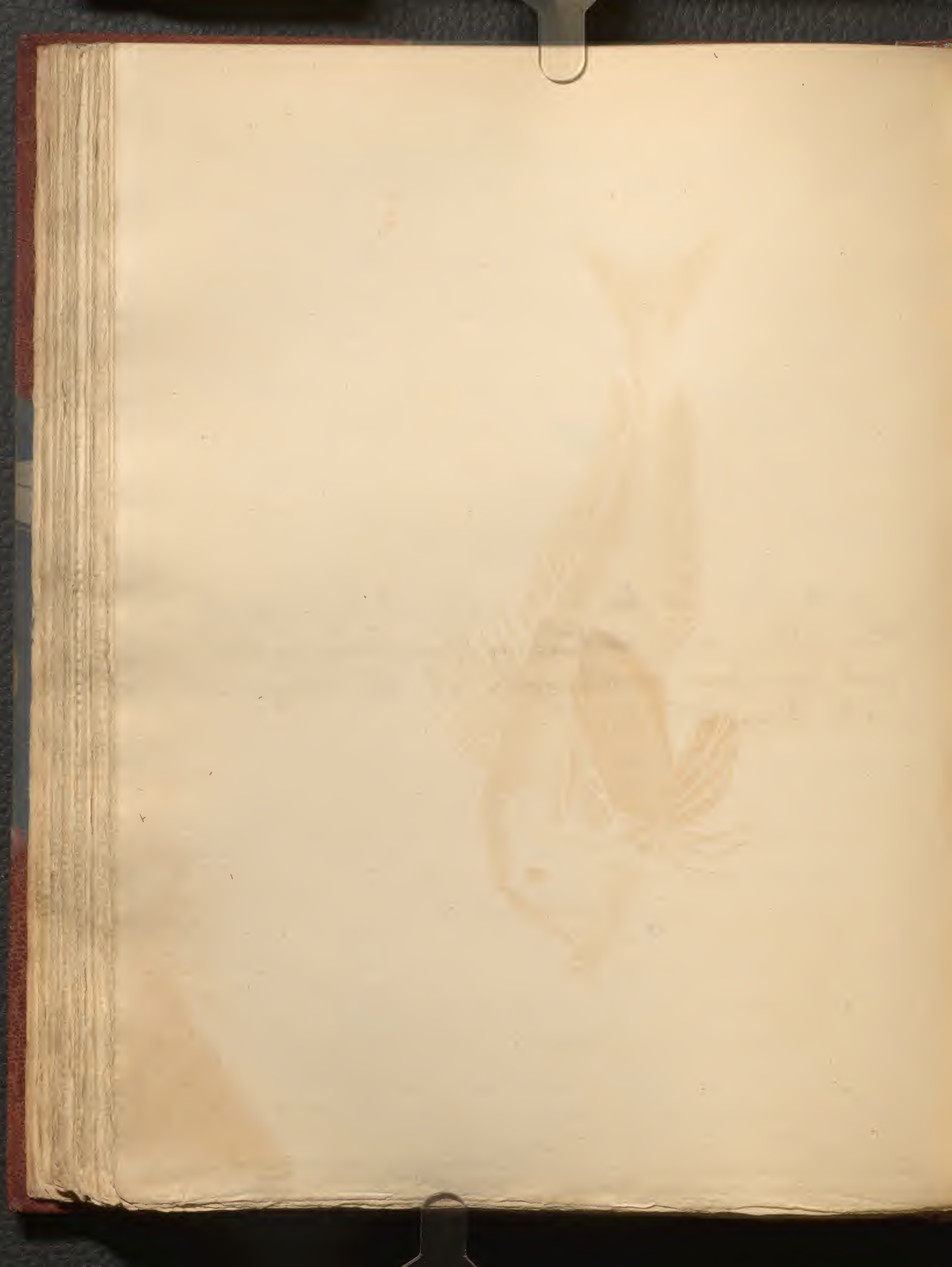
J. Hauller pinx.

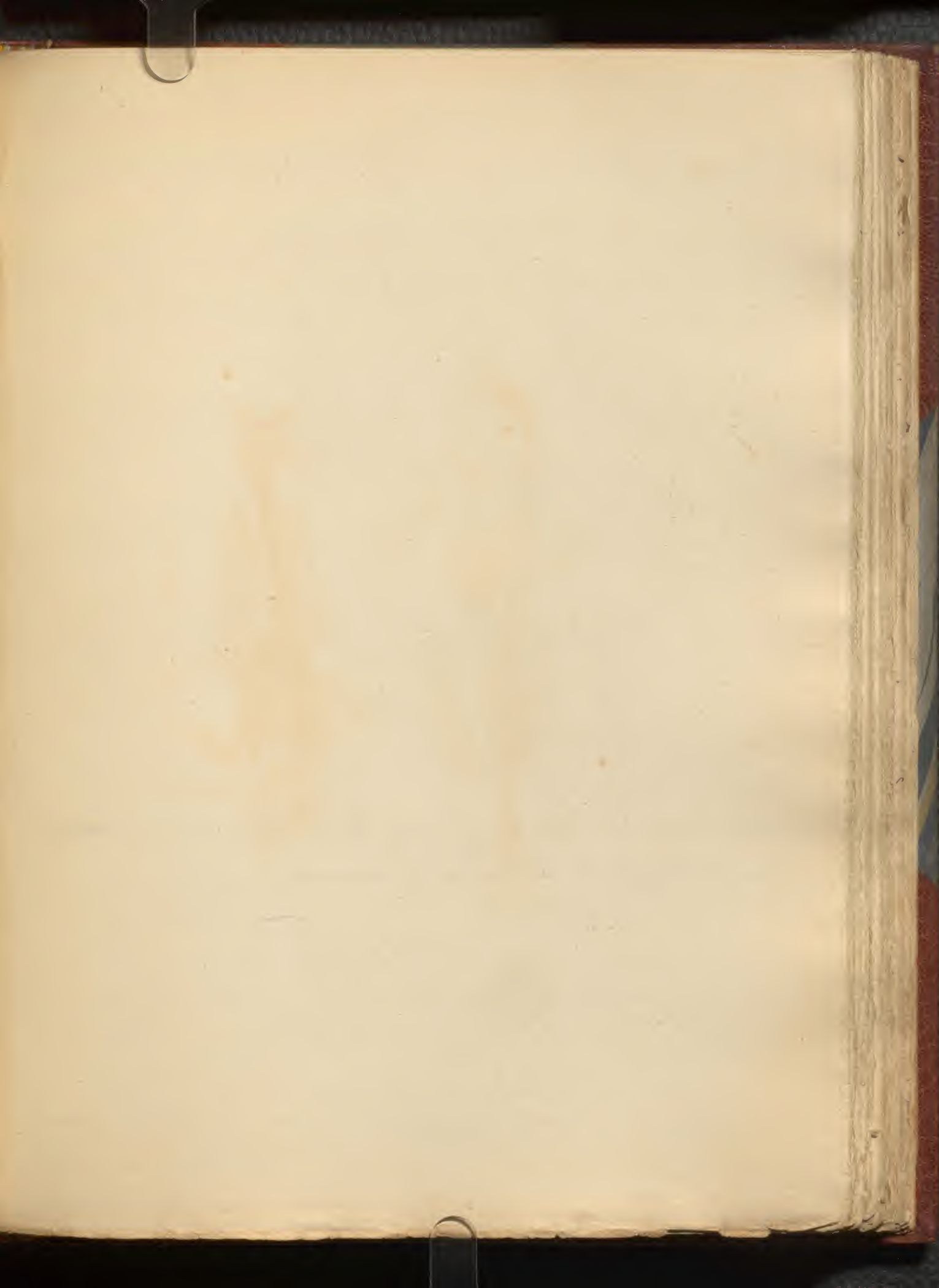
J. Weyland



Piper

pretty frequent in the markets at Bath & much
esteemed there; much valued, as I have heard, by that
great connoisseur in eating, the late Mr. Quin, as well
as the Doree. M. F.





The docks

Have heard the late King, George the 2^d, was very fond ~~and~~ of
swallowing them in a Glasp of Wine. M. T. —



The Salmon ~~is~~ genus, under which are clasped so many
different species of trouts &c known by so many different
names in various parts of England, ~~it~~ becomes by this
a very difficult one & its various species far from
being easily ascertained. M. J. —

The greatest quantity of Salmon are taken in the Tyne, Tweed & other northern rivers, but the finest fish are those of the Severn, Trent & Thames, especially the last, which does not come in season till May, it is then called Calvert Salmon & sometimes sells for six shillings a pound. M.F. — the Severn Salmon are said to be the earliest in season of any in the Kingdom, see Shirley's Angler's museum p. 57. —

The Eden in the north, is by many esteemed the earliest river for Salmon, they are reckoned to come there into full season, the eleventh of December. M.F. —

— In the year 1761 Aug: 6, no less than 260. Salmon were taken at one draught in the river Tyne near Newburn. Brand's hist: of Newcastle vol: 2, p: 31.

in the month of June 1775, no less than 265 Salmon were caught in one draught in the same river at ~~near~~ the low lights. see ibid vol: 2, p: 33. —

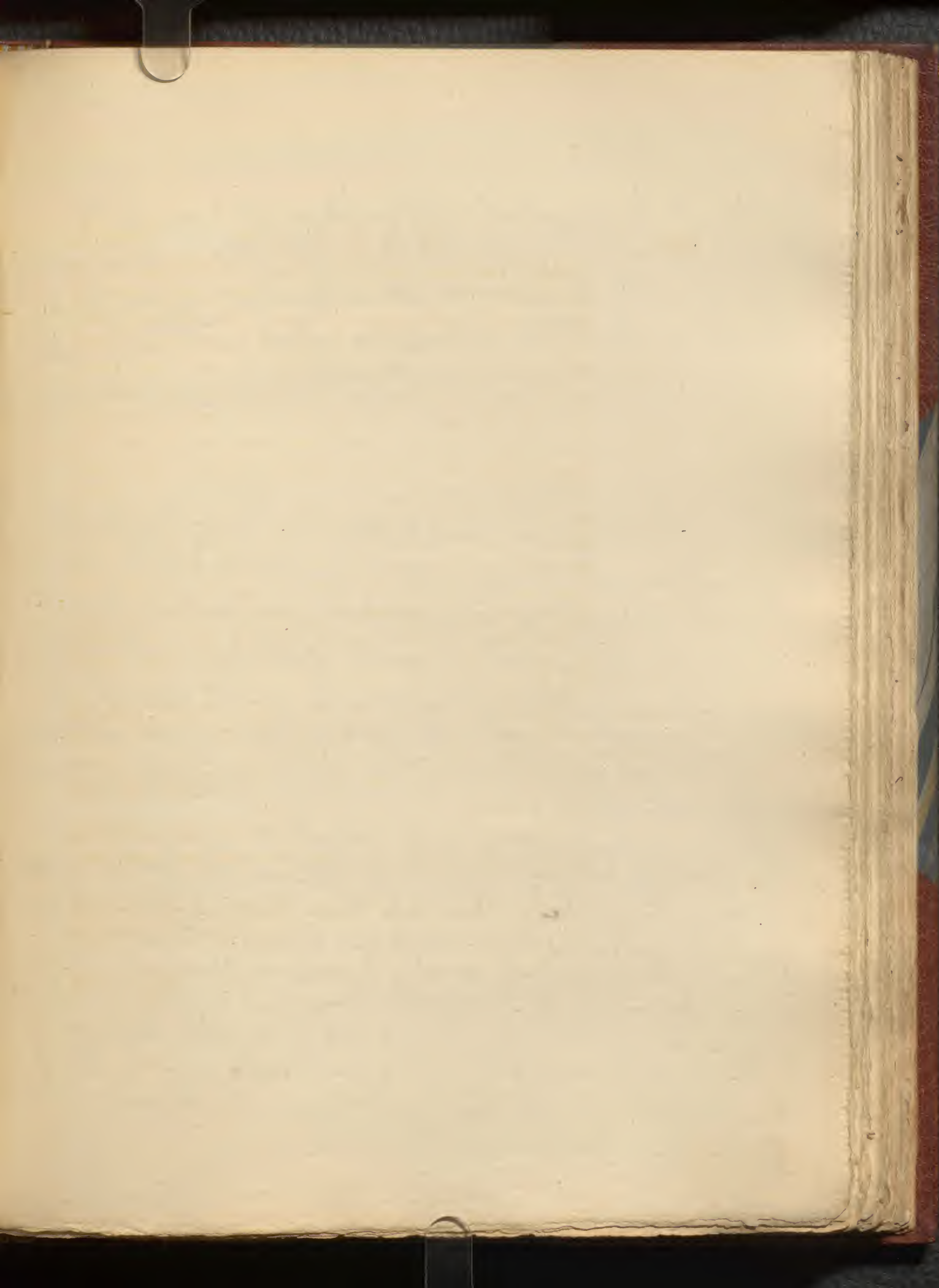
Plot in his Oxfordshire says Salmons have been taken in a small branch of the river ouse in Oxfordshire near two hundred miles from the sea, as the utmost breadth of England is 376 miles; this distance from the sea, if so, can be only explained from the meanders & turns of the River. -

A Cumberland Gentleman (M^r. Warwick of Warwick near Carlisle) some years since sent up to London about 20 Salmons on the first beginning of the ^{Season} Fishery, in the Eden, which cleared him a guinea a fish, after every expence of Carriage &c had been deducted. M. T. -

An extraordinary instance of the rapid growth of the Salmon is mentioned in the York paper of Aug: 20th ¹⁷⁹⁰ by a gentleman of Warrington, who caught one on the 7th of Feb: that year which weighed $7\frac{3}{4}$ lb, he marked it in various places & turned it again into the water, it was retaken on the 27th of March following when it weighed $17\frac{1}{2}$ lb: possibly was then in spawn. -

the more of these insects the Salmon have on them, when
taken, the more they are esteemed, as it is an undoubted
proof they are but lately come from the Sea. N. J. -

I have been informed from ocular witnesses of the best credit, that in several of the Severn Salmons taken in the proper season, have been found many smelts, some quite fresh, others half-digested &c. M. J.



In the Tees, now, at least at some distance from its mouth,
no regulations are observed & they are shamefully taken at
every season. M. J.

The Scottish Salmon have been esteemed the best in Europe,
& tho' their barrel be a third less than those of Bernick, yet
they have yielded 10 livres more per barrel in France; partly
because of their goodness, as also, because better cured; Salmon
abound not only in the navigable rivers, but in those which are
less & in their lakes. — They have a sort of speckled Salmon in
the Islands of Flanier, North-Vist & Bonbecula. — in the Isle of
Skye are said to be not less than 30 rivers abounding in Salmon.
Four thro' Great Britain 1753 vol 3. p 6 & 7. —

Mr Pennant, the author of this Zoology, in his tour to Scot-
-land made in 1779, 1769 published 1772, 4th edition 4^o 17201 says that
at Thurso in Caithness in the memory of Man, not less
than 2500 ^{Salmons} were taken at one tide, still talked of there &
called the miraculous draught. —

On the 19th of March 1788, a person living in Pitt Street Dub-
-lin, killed a Salmon with a rod & line, within a few
miles of that city, that weighed 90 pounds, it was thought
to be the largest ever taken in Ireland, except one caught
by the late Henry Destare Esq^r at Killaloe in the county of
Clare, which weighed 103 pounds. —

near five score Salmon were taken at one draught
near Wye-bridge at Hereford April 24, 1799, the price of Salmon
then in Hereford market, was from 1 to 1 1/2 per lb.

A large Salmon, tho' not so great a one, as that mentioned by Mr. Pennant, was taken at Whitehaven in July 1747 in the boundary of St. J^r. Pennington Bart., it was two feet four inches round, four feet six inches ^{long} & 3 quarters from eye to eye over the head, the tail was 13 inches $\frac{1}{2}$ broad & it weighed 53 pounds: see over leaf an account of two considerably larger taken in Ireland. —

A Salmon was said, in the St. James's Chronicle, to have been brought to the London market April 15, 1789, not said from whence, which measured upwards of 4 feet from the point of the nose to the extremity of the tail & 3 feet round the thickest part of the body; its weight was 70 pounds within a few ounces: a Fisherman in the mine-ries cut it up at one shilling per pound & the whole was sold almost immediately. —

Most probably the same fish, as are in many
places called Gilsies or Geltsies. — a fish called Greys,
probably of this species is sometimes taken in the
Fees. M. F.

Sea Trout

very frequent in the river Tees in the North Riding of York-
=shire under the name of Scurfs; at least I judge them to
be the same, as that is in several places ^{one} of the names of
the Sea-trout. M. J.

have heard the Bull-trout in Northumberland &c. is
not the same species as the Scurfs in the Tees, tho'
perhaps erroneously. M. J. —

The Trout so common in most parts of this kingdom,
is according to Morton, so great a rarity in Northampton-
shire, that he never heard of more than three taken in
that County, all in the River Nyne.

A species of Trout with one ^{eye} was mentioned by Giraldus Cam-
brensis to have been taken in the lakes near Snowdon; not
many years ^{since} Mr. Daines Barrington learnt from a Welsh moun-
taineer one Thos. Williams that a Dr. Pritchard, who had been dead
some years, ^{at a very advanced age} told him he once caught a trout ^{all}lyn-y-Cyn with
one eye only in the forehead & that the head was thicker than
usual. — Dr. Em. Boeckman mentions a river in Germany
where the trout are always found blind see his *Epistola itine-*
craria 36. —



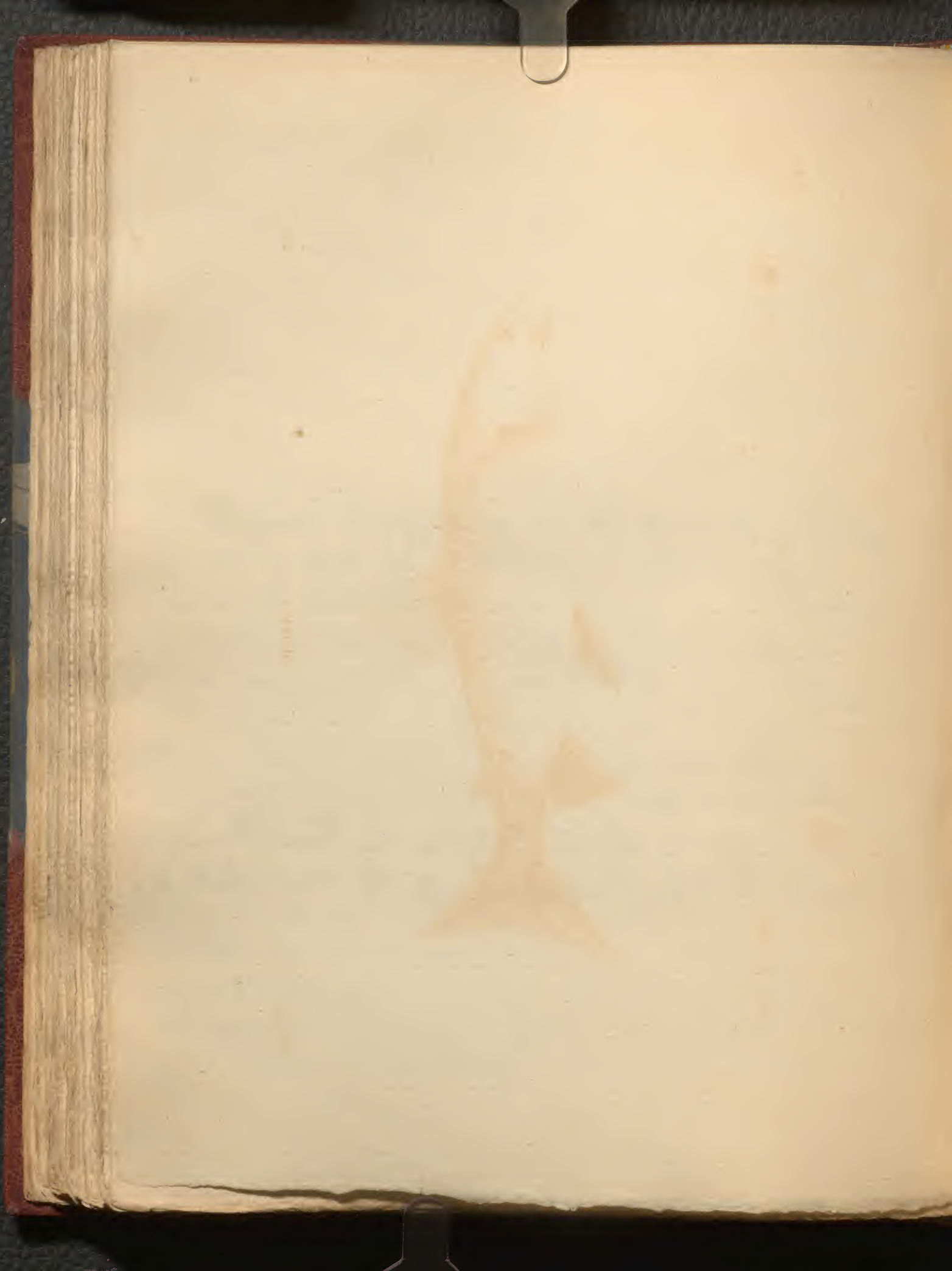
The Ulster or Hilsen-water trout are by many judged a distinct species, are beautifully ornamented with silver scales & are much esteemed for their firmness & flavour; are taken sometimes between 30 & 40 pounds weight. See Gilpin on the Lakes, vol 2, p 83-84. —

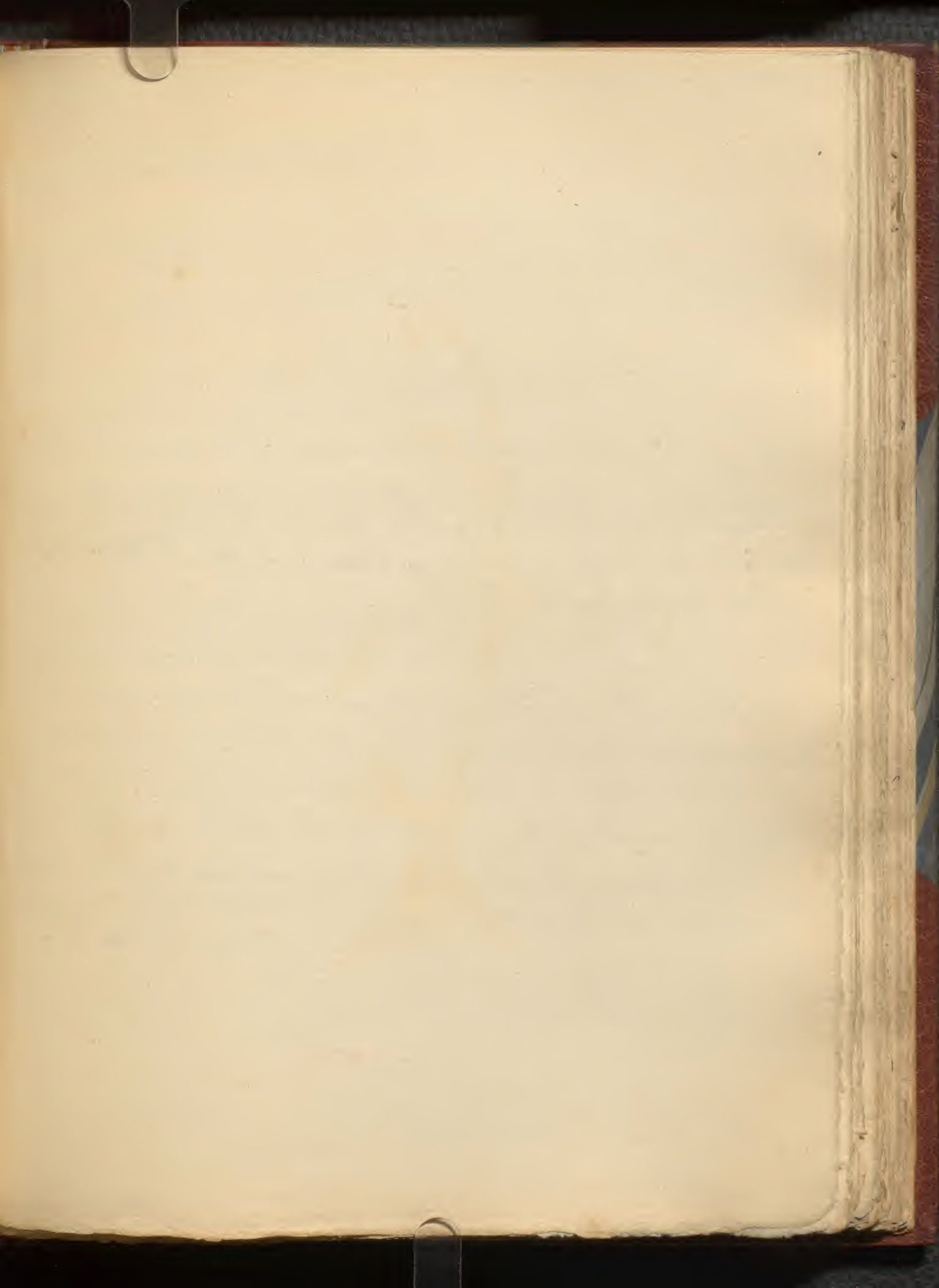
The trout in the lake of Geneva sometimes arrive to a great size, some have been taken there weighing 50 pounds, 18 ounces to the pound, they are mostly found in the current of the Rhone.

The finest trout-fishing in the vicinity of London, is about Uxbridge. — Chisbury in Sussex was proverbially famous for trout. also the river Kennet near Hungerford in Berkshire see Fuller's British Worthies p 818 according to the same p 47 there are ~~at~~ ^{some} Froditch in Kent near Canter-
bury differing much from most other trouts in the Kingdom first in size, many being near as large as a salmon, 2^{dly} in being white when in full season, 3^{dly} in being remarkably cunning & very difficult to catch, never more than one having been known to have been caught by angling & lastly for their abode, remaining months at sea & only 3 in fresh water; their coming is accurately observed & known almost to a day, when many are caught by nets & other devices. — This is also related by Ed Walton in his complete angler see p. 10 last edition 1784; by J. J. Hawkins, he calls the place Frodridge, the only one ever ^{by angling} taken, he says, was by a J^r George Hastings. —

Sawdust -

they are called in the Esk Pollys, in the Eden Brand:
= lings, in the Tyne Rackriders & in the Tees Pinks A.I.



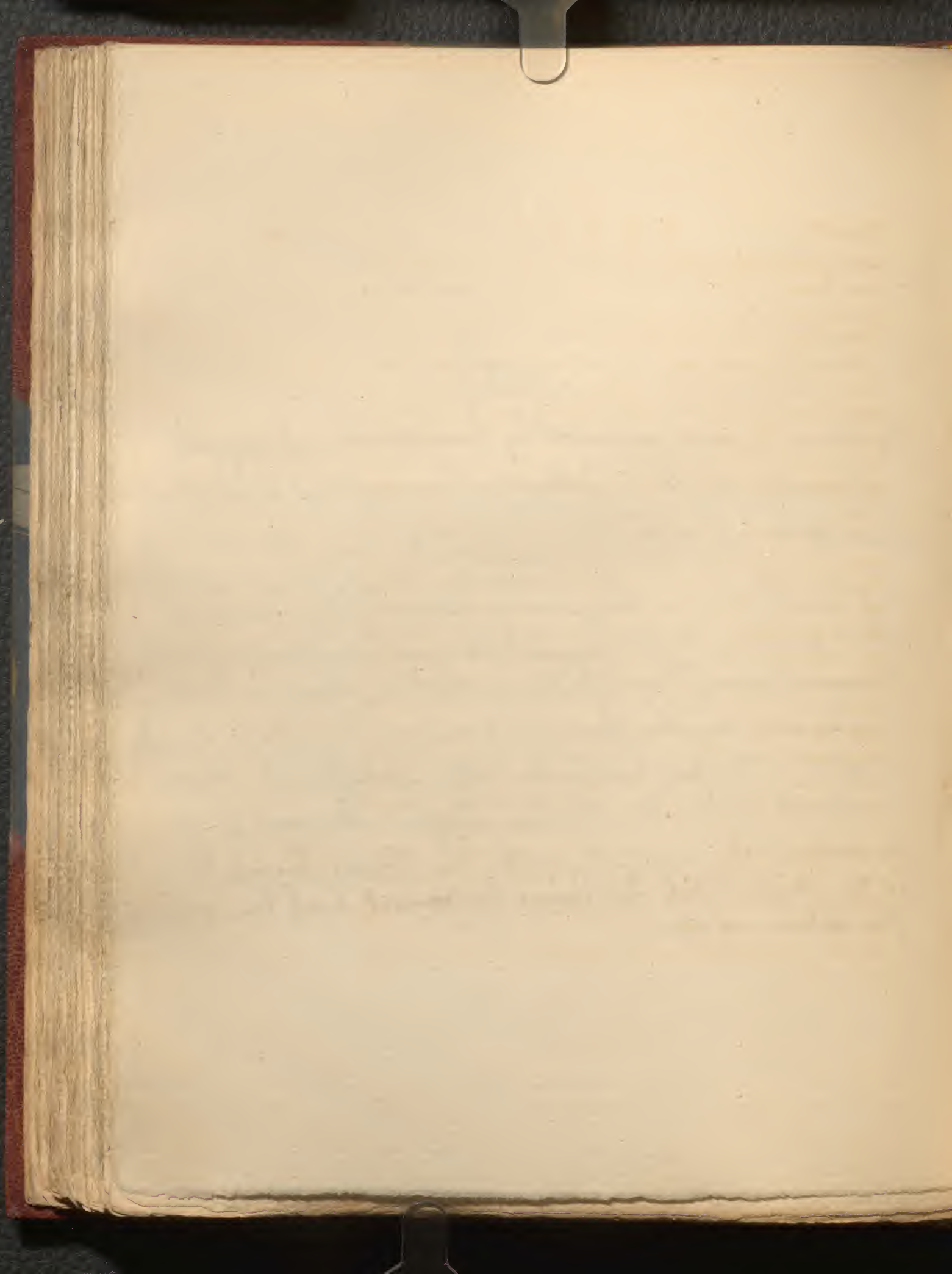


Char.

in Sweden scarce any other species of trout is known, at
least it is the most common, as I have heard from Dr. Islander
& other learned Swedes. M. J.

The Cham is also undoubtedly found & not infrequently
in Ulswater, which is between Cumberland & Westmor-
-land M. J. -

-besides Llynberis they are or were lately found at
Llyn-wnnaber, Festiniog & Bethesda in Carnarvonshire
& near Casageddor in Merionethshire, those in that
county are smaller than in Carnarvonshire & are usually
caught in October, but in the latter at different times
in different Lakes. See Shirley's Angler's Museum p. 98. -
In Scotland they are called in the Erse Tariar-kinich &
in the Anglo-Scottish Red Weems. See Pennant's Scotch tour p. 161
first edition or of 1771. -



A singular circumstance occurs in these fish when potted, that the bones become quite soft & may be cut like butter, this is not found in its co-gener the Trout, nor I believe in any other species known. M. F. -

This particular of being more slender, I should imagine, may be observed in every other species of holt fish or such as happen not to be with spawn like the rest at the usual season. M.S.

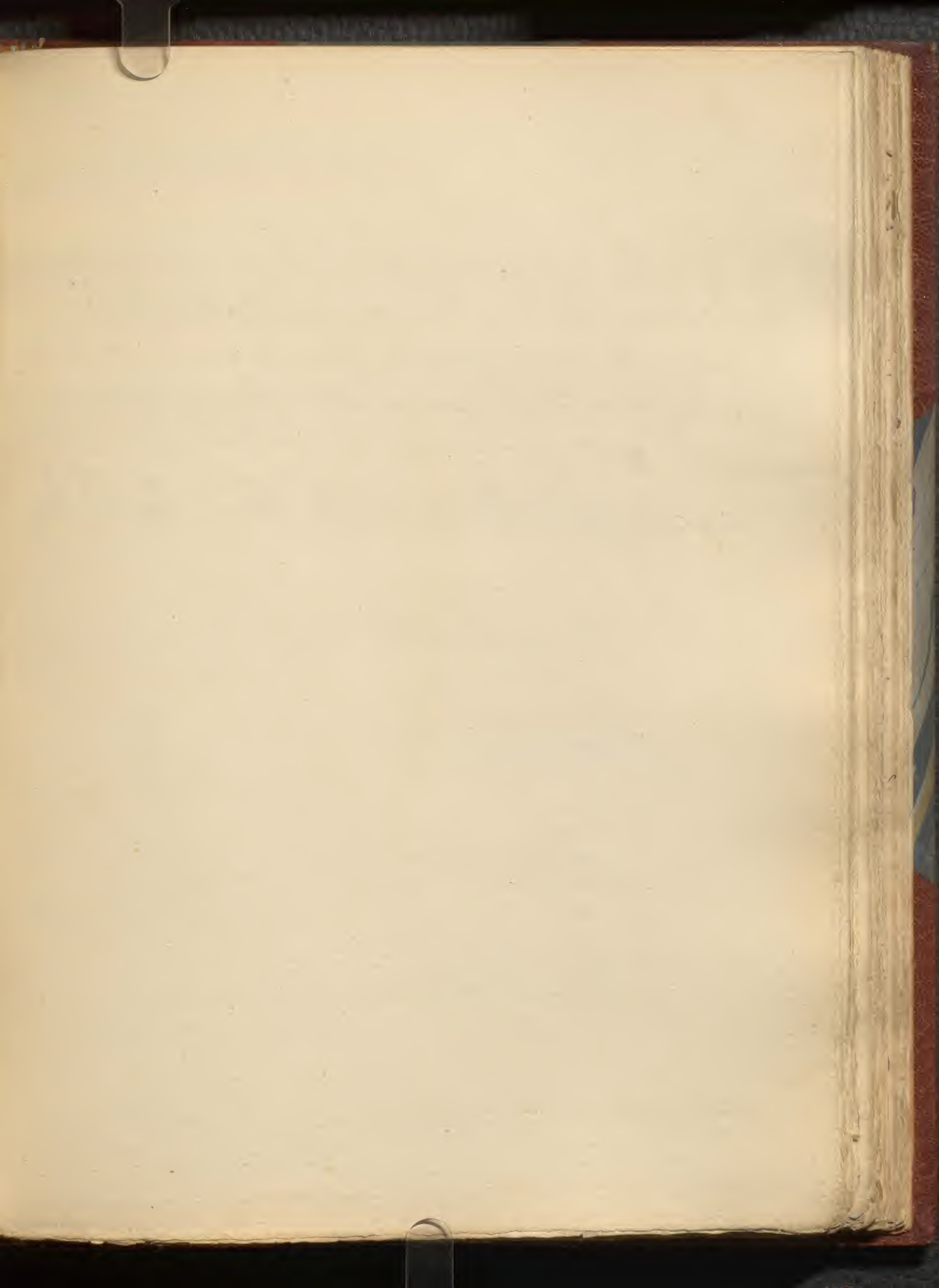
Smelt

Mouffet says in his time, the best were taken near Ken & Brentford within 8 miles of London. Imagine they continue long in spawn, as I have seen them taken in the river Tees in December with some small roes in them & have known some not quite hatched in May, the spawn is beautifully covered with a shining silvery skin or glazing. — When perfectly fresh, their smell is I think extremely pleasing & refreshing, not unlike that of some flowers. M. J.

I ~~once~~ had some Smelts at Wycliffe the 26th of October 1787, which had at that time small roes in them, they were caught in the Tees, I: Whether these had spawned in the spring, ^{preceeding} or spawned twice a year or were only then coming into spawn, which would not be in full perfection till March or April? M. J. —

In the Philosophical transactions N^o. 374, page 232, a M^r Dudley of Roxbury in New England relates, that about 60 years before by way of experiment, ^{a Man} had putt a pail full of large Smelts out of a River into a pond of about half a mile over, which had little or no communication with the sea; they there increased prodigiously, but degenerated much in size, the River Smelts there being full as large as those caught in the Thames, some weighing two ounces & a half, whereas the Pond-fish will not weigh 2 penny weight: the Pond-smelts however are esteemed of much better flavour, they are very transparent & of a beautiful shining pearl colour. M^r. Dudley's memoir is dated Oct 25, 1722. —

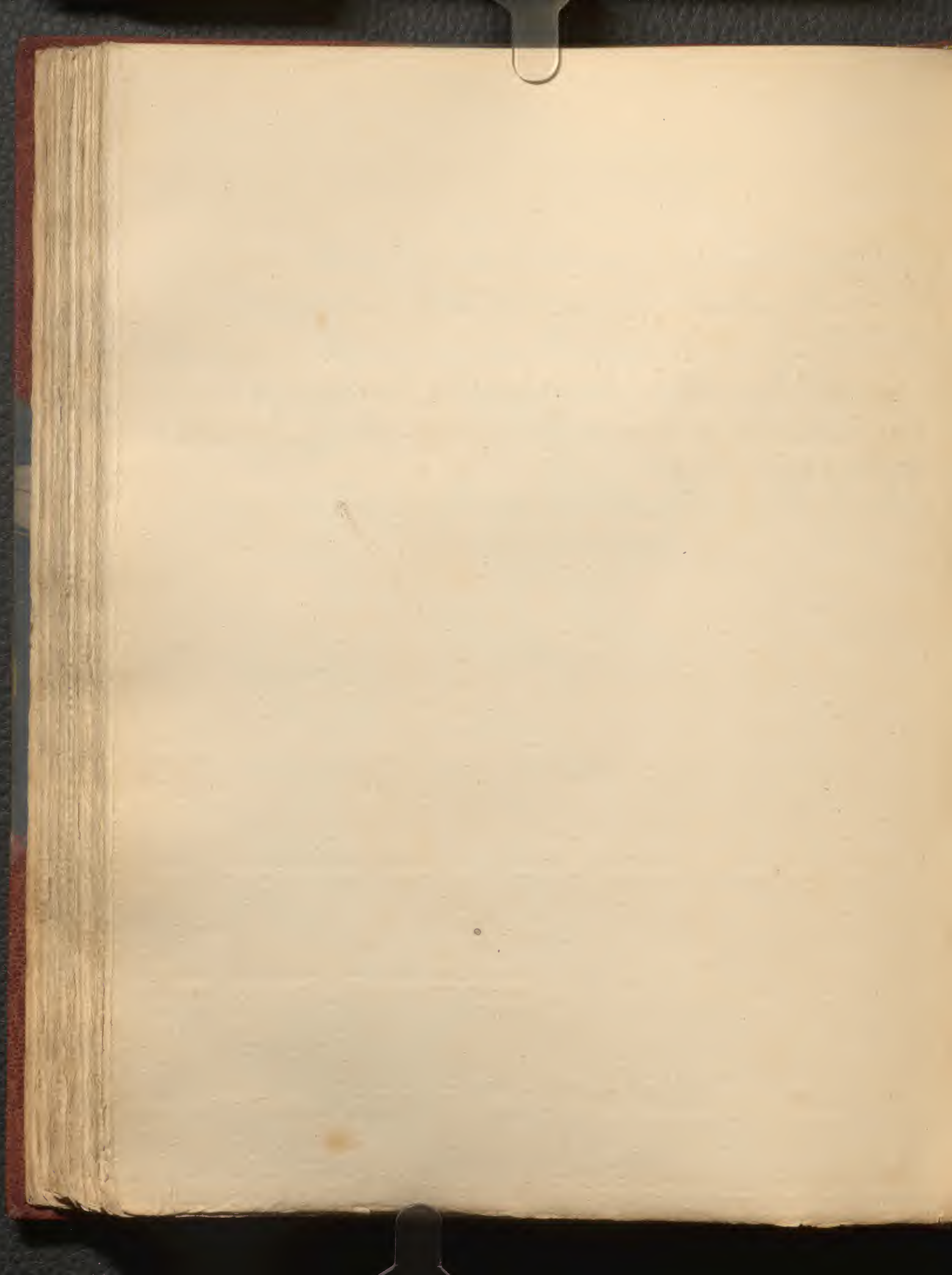
In the month of March, if the Spring be mild, prodigious quantities of this delicate fish make their appearance in the river Mersey in Cheshire, which often seems of a greenish cast from the vast bodies of smelts, which then swim about; at this time every boat, every fisherman & every net is employed, & even the boys with cabbage-nets catch these fish, which are double the size of those in the Thames — they are frequently sold there at four pence per score. Shirley's Angler's Museum p. 107. —



The Grinnids in Cumberland are there called Schellys,
but distinguished from the Common Schellys, which as in
the note, is the name usually given to the Chubs or Che-
vins, by being there denominated Ulse or Hulse-water
Schellys. M.F. -

Some say the Graylings are the Ulsenwater Schellys.

yet Mr Pennant in his journey to Snowdon p. 70 says,
that in the lake of Bala or Llyn-tigid are found Lyniads
of five pounds weight.



Small Pikes are in most places usually called Jacks.
In September 1779 a Pike was taken out of a pool near
Weston in Shropshire belonging to Mr H. Bridgeman Bt
which measured 4 feet in length & weighed 36 pounds.

In the River Witham in Lincolnshire are taken
pikes much superior to any in the kingdom, are
thought by some a distinct variety.

Some Pikes it is said have been taken in the lake
of Geneva of 80 pounds weight, at 18 ounces to the pound,
chiefly in the vicinity of Vevey.

Think I have heard of some pikes having been
caught in England at least near 10 pounds weight. M.J.

Morton in his Northamptonshire apsects, that a Pike was
caught in the River Ouse near Pasenham in 1683 &
carried to Wm Herbert Esq of Perry-hall, who put it into
his stews, where altho it wasted, it measured on being
drawn out ~~measured~~ from the tip of the nose to end
of the tail four feet, eleven inches, & 14 inches in width.

The following paragraph was in Blanchard's York Chronicle, April
7, 1786. — "A gentleman in Norwich had a pike, last week, that
measured 34 inches long, within which was one 20 inches long, &
within that another ten inches long."

In September 1786, a Pike was caught in Hornsea-Meer Yorkshire
by one Mr Jos: Turner of Hull, that weighed 33 pounds & measured 4
feet 8 inches.

In July 1783, a gentleman of Supex, fishing in a large lake in his park, drew out a pike, that had swallowed a carp of 8 pounds, the tail only hung out of his mouth. — Perhaps the following account, if it could be thoroughly ascertained, would be the most extraordinary of any ever recorded in this kingdom concerning this species of fish: it was said to have been in a London newspaper the 21st of Jan: 1765, it is preserved in a note to St. J. Hankin's² edition of Walton's Compleat Angler 1784 & is as follows, "On Tuesday last, at Lillishall lime-works near Newport, a pool about 9 yards deep, which had not been fished for ages, was let off by means of a level brought up to drain the works, when an enormous Pike was found; he was drawn out by a rope fastened round his head & gills, amidst hundreds of spectators, in which service a great many men were employed: he weighed upwards of 170 pounds & is thought to be the largest ever seen; sometime ago the clerk of the Parish was trolling in the above pool, when his bait was suddenly seized by this furious creature & by a jerk pulled him in & doubtless would have devoured him also, had he not by wonderful agility & dextrous swimming escaped the dreadful jaws of this voracious animal". —

In the history of the French academy of Sciences, is an account of Blind & one-eyed Pikes taken in a ~~lake~~ pool called Gabard in Angoumois, it is very remarkable, that when one eye only is wanting, it is always the right, the pool is so deep that it is vulgarly called bottomless; no blind or one-eyed fish are ever found in the river, that it feeds. —

Pikes are taken in great quantities in most parts of Lincolnshire & are reckoned ^{excellent} particularly those taken in the river Etnam, the most apart the best in England are taken in the River Witham in the same County, see a note ^{near} ~~on~~ the beginning of this article. -

On Tuesday Nov: 7, 1786, a gentleman walking by the side of the serpentine river in Hyde-park about 8 o'clock in the morning, saw a large fish rolling on the surface of the water, flouncing & plunging in a violent manner & advancing towards the land; when within a proper distance of the shore, he waded in & threw it on the land, when he found it to be a pike upwards of 3 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ long with a carp in its belly, & part of the tail hanging out of its mouth, ~~hanging from its mouth~~, the carp was twenty two inches long, & with breadth & substance in proportion; the difficulty the Pike had in gorging so large a fish, was the cause of its extraordinary motions & which occasioned it to be early caught. -

On the 10th of August 1787, a Pike was killed in Hornsea Meer, in Holderness by a gentleman of Hull, that measured 3 feet, 9 inches in length & weighed 28 pounds, it was very high-flavoured & afforded a repast to more than 30 people at Beverley. -

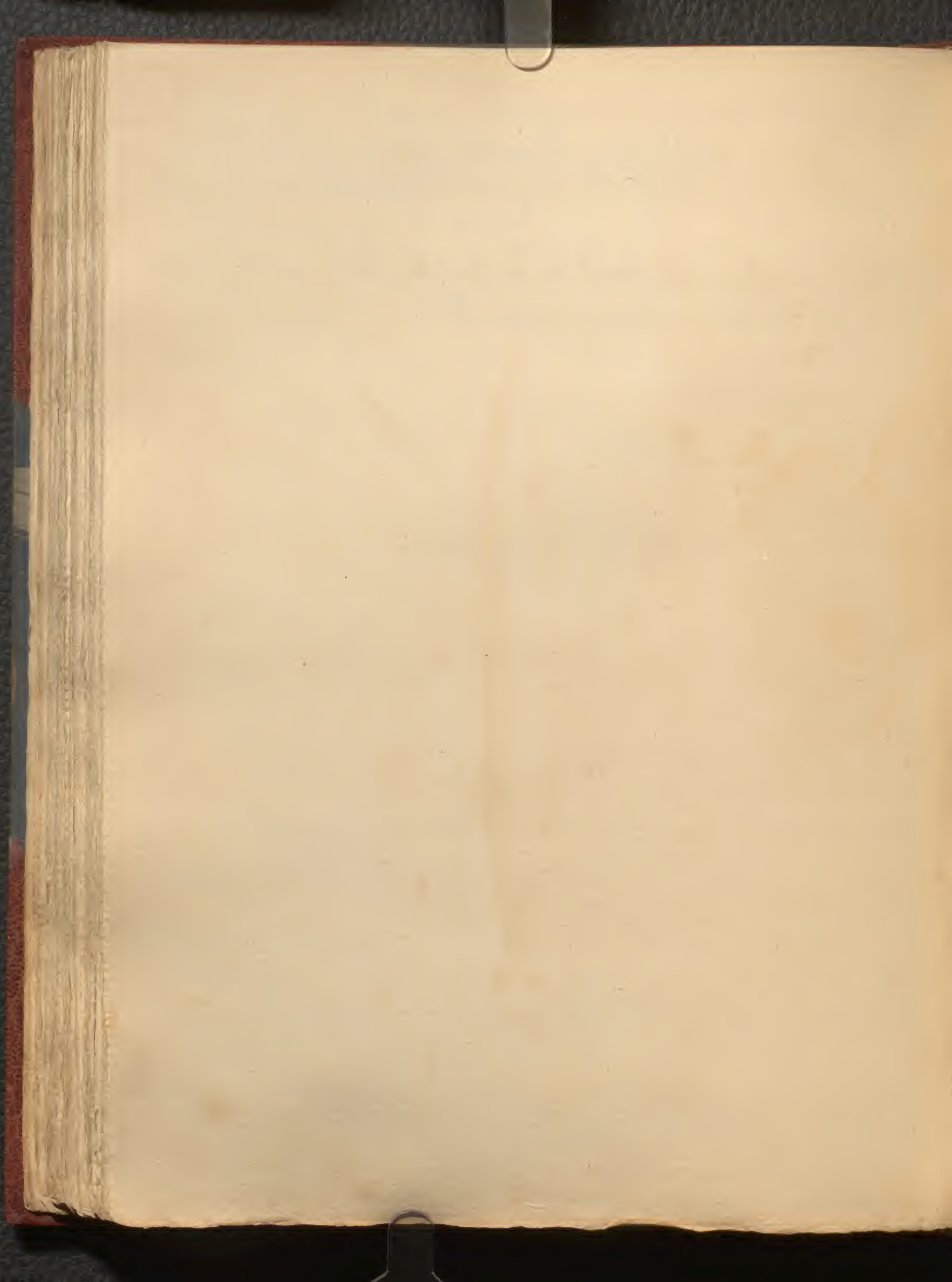
A Pike was taken in the Serpentine river Hyde-park
by Mr. Manners in November 1787, which weighed 35
pounds, & measured in length one yard seven inches. —

~~Probably the same Pike taken at the end of the Serpentine
River in the year 1787.~~ was of this species.

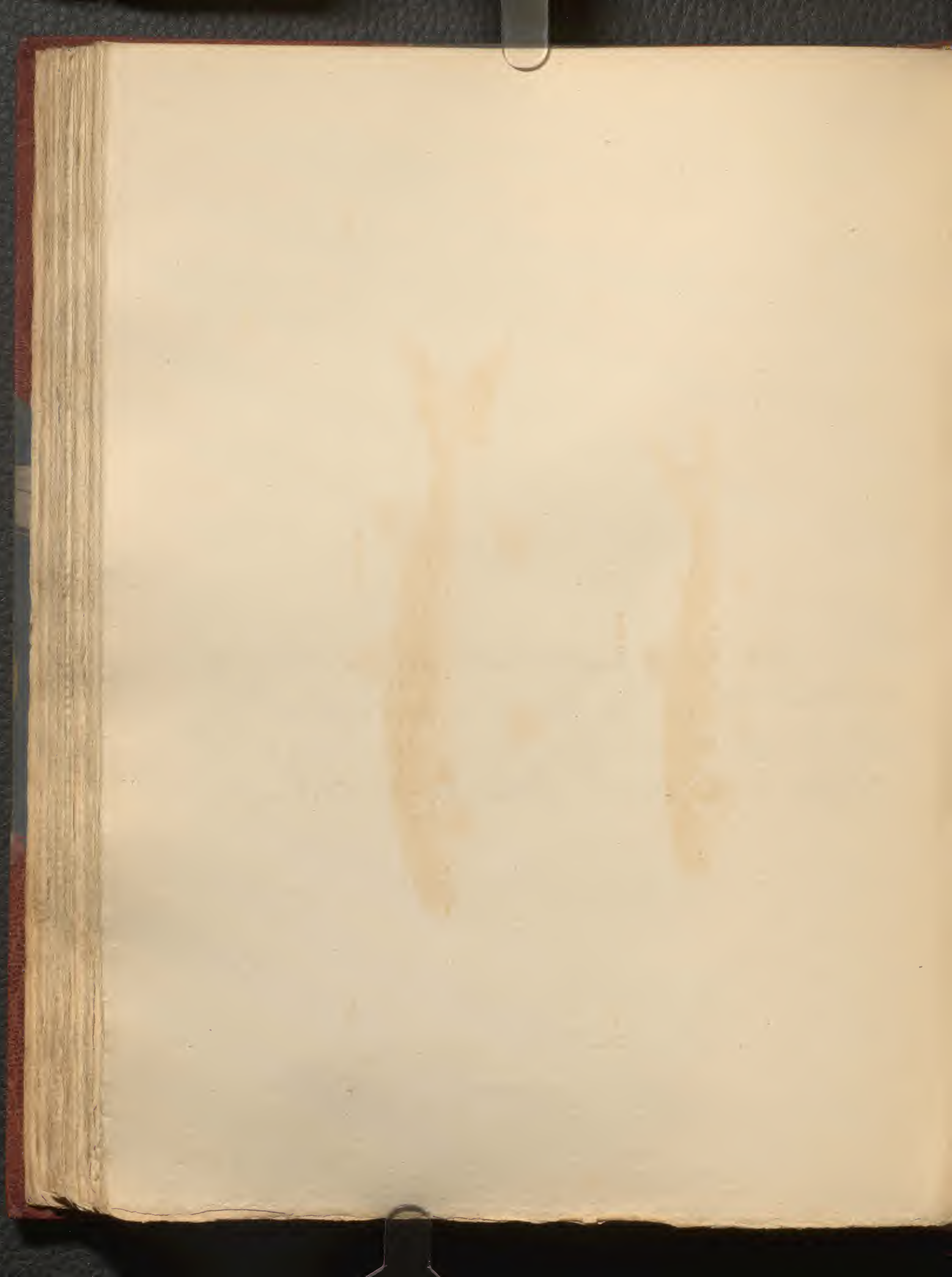
Mouffet says in his time a Sea-pike or Luce was
caught on the Sussex coast & sent to him by Mr. Hutton of
Cockfield, which was a yard & $\frac{1}{2}$ long; he presented it to
Lord Willoughby of Eresby. —

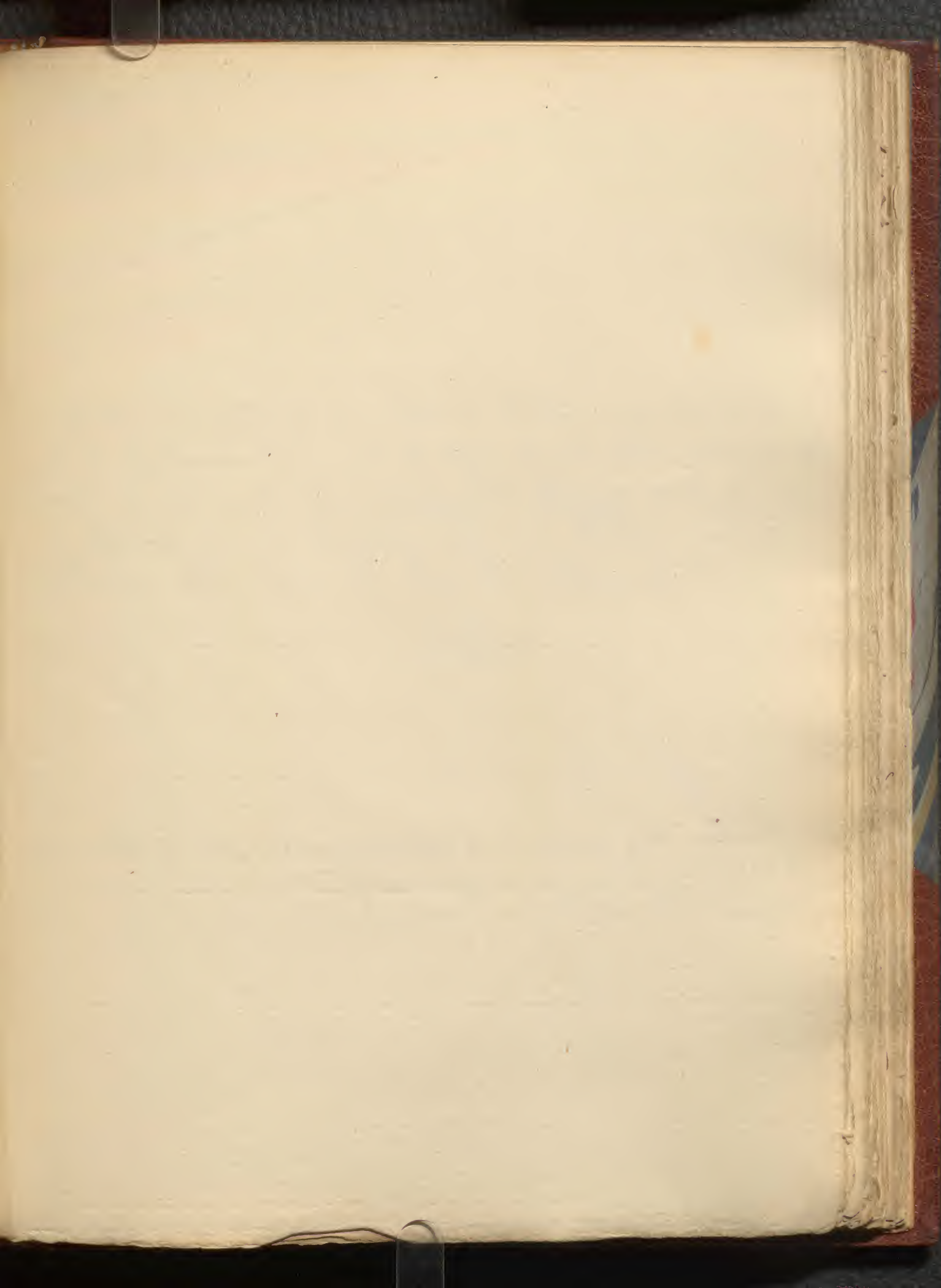
Sea Pike or Sea Needle

The Gar pikes are said to be pretty frequently met with on the Lancashire Coast. M. F.



the Sussex coasts particularly about Arundel
are celebrated for the plenty & goodness of the
Mullet; plenty are also found, according to Dr.
Moffet, in the mouth of the River Usk. &c. &c.

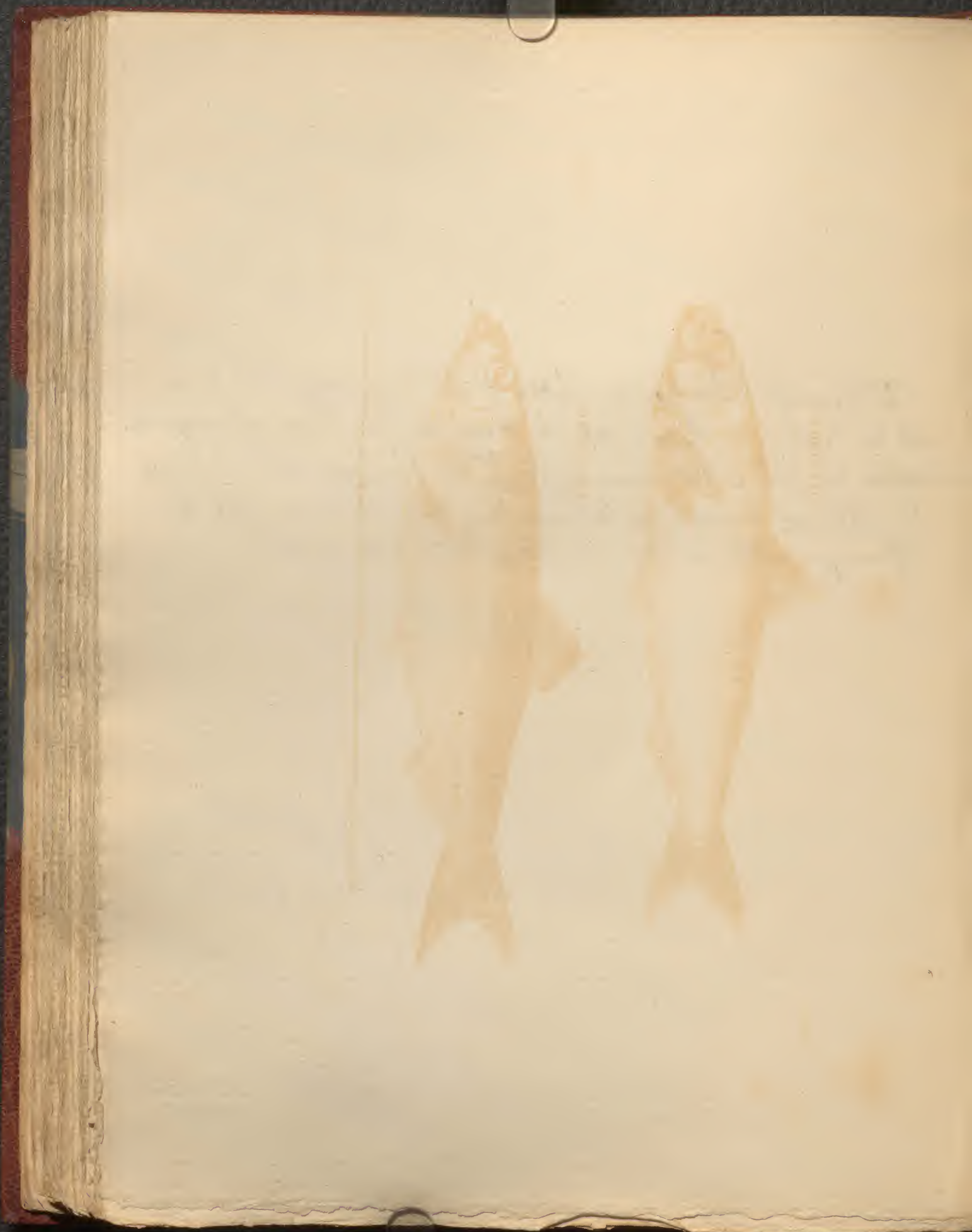


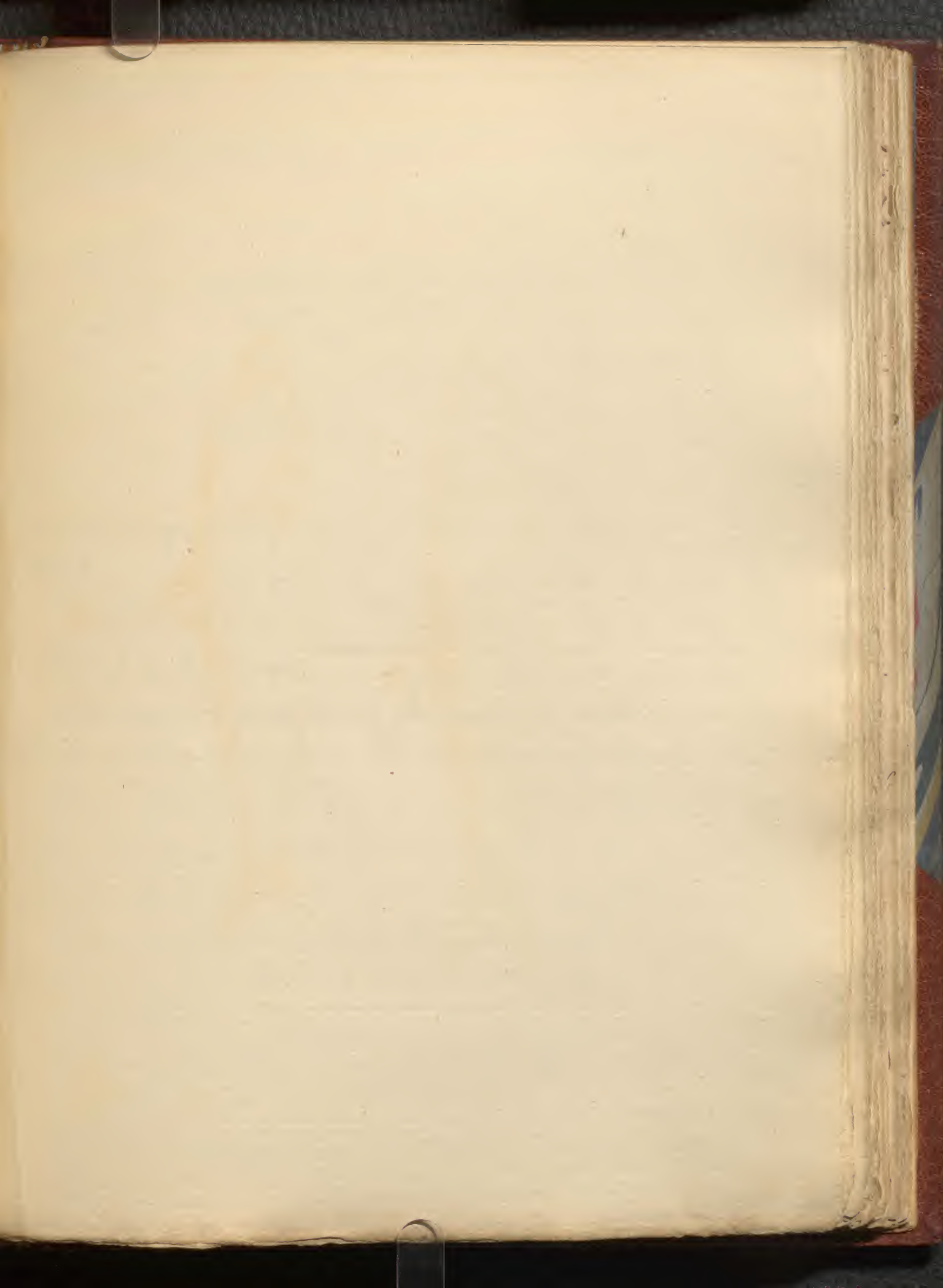


Mullet-

Apprehend they are found in good plenty on the coasts of Normandy & Brittany, as they are in great ^{abundance} ~~plenty~~ at Paris, which is mostly supplied with sea-fish from those coasts. N. J.

Dr. Tancred Robinson in a letter to Mr Ray, says, both he &
all the English in Rome, at the time he was there, always este-
-med ~~called~~ the fish called there Sardone ^{to be} the Herring & the Sardina
the Pilchard & avers he believes they were the same fish, tho
differing a little in size. see Ray's Phil. letters p 156. -





Notwithstanding this annual migration of herrings from the north, some are to be taken near Scarborough in every month of the year, as are also Cods & Ling. guide to Scarbro p: 118. — it has been calculated that ^{single year} ~~an~~ herrings, if suffered to multiply unmolested & undiminished for 20 years, would produce a progeny greater in bulk than ten such globes, as that we live upon! See as above p: 119.

Herrings abound on all the coasts of Scotland, but especially on the Western Isles, which are reckoned the best & fattest, though not so large as those taken on the Eastern & Northern coasts, the Scots herring-fishery is reckoned the best in the world: Herrings are sometimes bought in the Isles for 6 p^r barrel & sometimes 36,000 barrels of white herrings have been exported from Clyde to France in one season, besides what were exported from Dunbar & other parts of the kingdom to France & other foreign parts; which may serve as a specimen to shew how capable that Trade is of improvement, especially considering the situation of the West of Scotland & the Isles, from whence they may be a month sooner at market with Herring, than from any part of England or Holland & with the advantage of taking & curing them cheaper & sooner than the Dutch can possibly do, who might soon be outdone in that profitable trade by the inhabitants of Great Britain, who may lie ashore at night & land their fish as soon as caught without any danger from tempests or Enemies; many of the bays where herrings ~~are caught~~ abound, being very safe for ships to ride in. — Four thro Great-Britain 1753, vol. 4 p. 7, 8 & 9. —

In September 1789, the fishery in the Isle of Man was particularly plentiful & general, one day in particular there were not less than 300 boats in Douglas harbour & the quantity of herrings sold that day, were supposed to fetch two thousand pounds: some boats were so fortunate as to take up 80 mace at one haul, which at 12-6 pr mace (the price they sold for) was 10 pounds for one night's labour.—

The herring-fishery on the coast of Scotland was remarkably successful the season of the same year & a greater quantity caught than ever known before; at Staxigo 1300 barrels ~~were~~ frequently come on shore in 4 morning; & numberless quantities ~~were~~ ~~been~~ left to rot on the ground, for want of salt & casks to cure them in.

Sep 16, 1784, a herring was caught by a bait, at Tin-
mouth bar, which weighed one pound, three ounces. —
In June 1785, a herring was caught in Aberdeen-bay, 21 inches in length,
11½ over the shoulders & weighed 4 pounds. —

Immense quantities of Herrings were taken in February
& March ¹⁷⁸³ on the Coast of Cumberland near Whitehaven,
one boat belonging to Maryport caught at one fishing
the beginning of the latter month upwards of 10000
among which was one ~~herring~~ seemingly of the common
sort, which measured 16 inches in length, ~~16 inches~~
~~breadth~~ & four in breadth, supposed to be the largest
ever taken in those parts, in the memory of Man. — the
immense shoals of these fish greatly incommoded the
Salmon & prevented them coming up the rivers so as
usual. — also in October the same year, one fishing-
boat belonging to the same place, viz Maryport, caught
in one tide, upwards of 66000 of herrings: the success
in that port & at Allonby was never known to be so
great in the memory of the oldest person living: —

Herrings are sometimes ludicrously called Yarmouth Capons.—

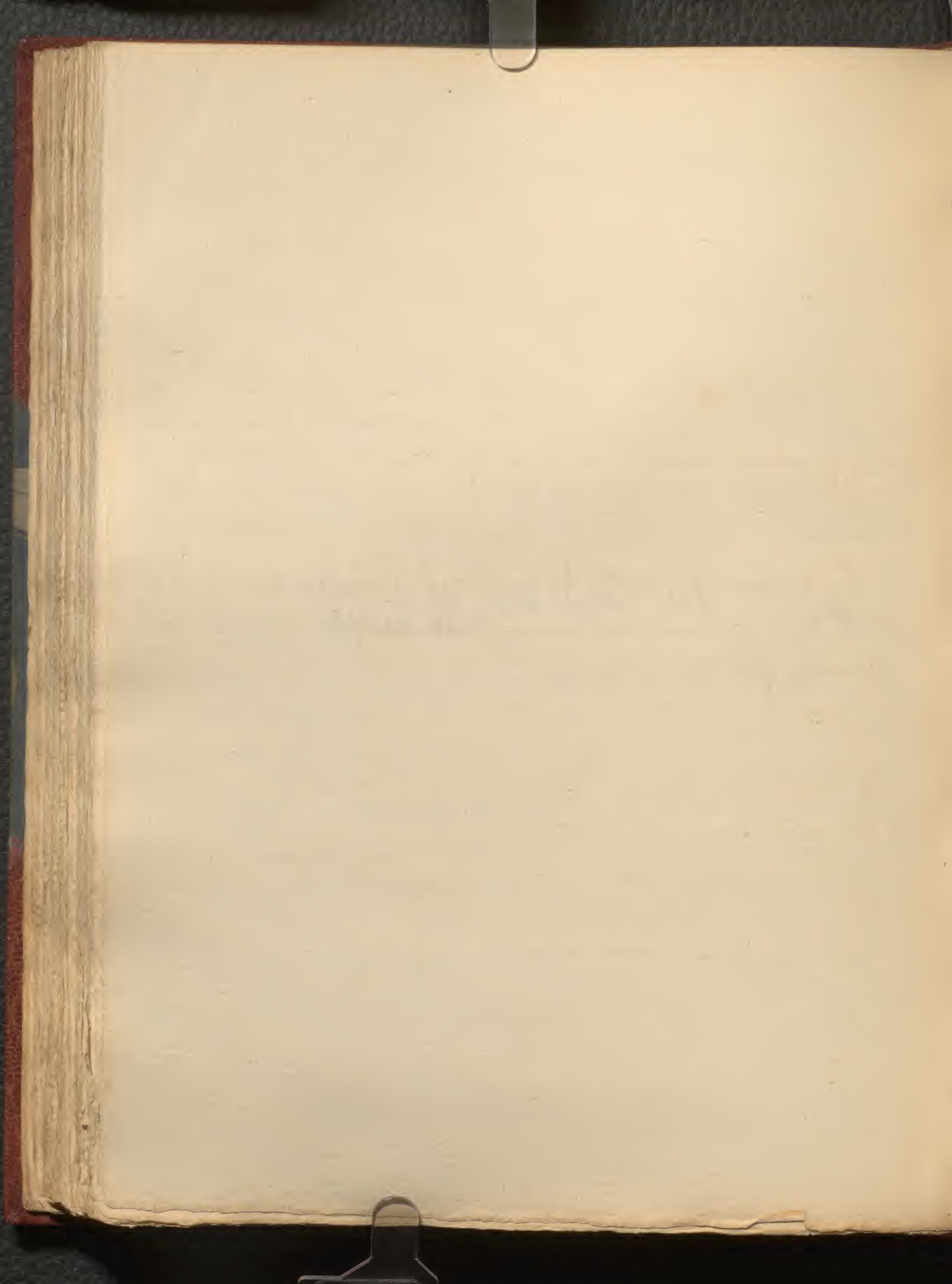
Rye in Sussex was formerly esteemed famous for herrings, if we may credit an old Sussex proverb. —

In the Town thro' Great Britain, published 1753, ^{vol. p. 64} it is said, that the quantity of Herrings cured & exported annually from Yarmouth, one year with another, ~~were~~ ^{was} 50,000 barrels, besides which, great quantities are brought in for the consumption of the adjacent ~~countries~~ towns, for 30 miles from the Sea, to which they are carried every tide, during the whole season.

The number of vessels employed by this town in the fishery, were (in the year 1753) 150 & between 40 & 50 sail in the exportation, which is made to Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina & Venice, as also to Spain & Portugal. —

In 1762 at Mounts-Gay in Cornwall, Pilchards sold at 6 per hundred. That year, at one haul, as many were enclosed, as filled 10,000 barrels, tho' many were let out, lest they might by the great weight damage the nets; all the barrels to be had in the country were filled & all the salt used & every family stocked with abundance. —

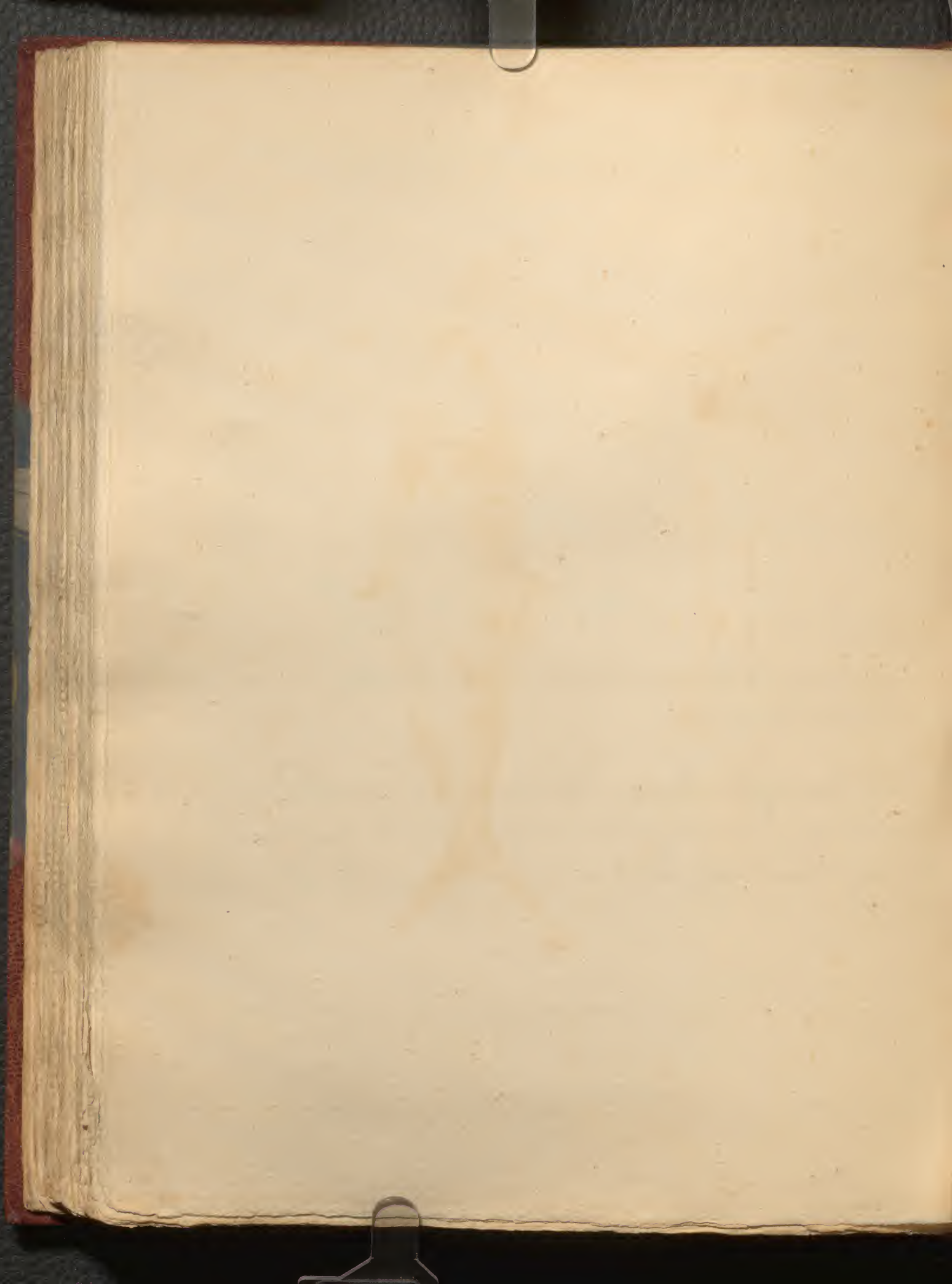
In the season of 1790, the draught of Pilchards in Cornwall was so uncommonly great, as to be retailed at a penny for six score. —



near where he says a few Anchovies were
taken in 1769

Mr Pennant the author's house, called Downing, is near Northop
in Flintshire M. J.

The bones of the Anchovy dissolve on being cured, by which, it
is said, it may be always distinguished from the sprat or any of
the other small fish, which are not unfrequently sold cured for
it. M. J. -





Carp.

Remnant notes Gullies Worth's Manuscript, p. 113
who says Marcal introduced them about 1514

Tho Marcal of Plumsted in Sussex certainly did not first introduce
carps in these parts, yet possibly he might increase & multiply them
so much, as to be said to naturalise them. Walton says they are mostly plen-
tiful in Sussex. See J. J. Hawkin's 2^d Edition 1784, p. 151. —
Many of these articles were known in England long
before the period there mentioned. M. J. — apprehend many
of our naturalised animals & vegetables were lost by
neglect, during the long & terrible wars between the two
branches of the house of Plantagenet York & Lancaster, every
art & science, tho far from flourishing before, seemed nearly
extinguished during that shocking period, that of war & civil
= man destruction excepted, much more bloody & consequently
more effectual, to the disgrace of mankind, than at present,
the few latent sparks of literature were faintly preserved
in the Abbeys & convents or would have been totally extin-
= guished, for which the nation was not ^{even} extremely grateful. M. J.

In the memoirs of Mad^{elle} de Montpensier, she mentions a seat
belonging to M^{de} St. Germain-Beaupré, where were in the ponds
fish of an amazing size, most probably Carps, as they are known
to become extremely tame, these came regularly to be fed
at the sound of a bell. Memoires de M^{elle} de Montpensier, french edition
of 1728, vol. 3, p. 39. — Have myself seen Carps accustomed to be fed
come to the side on any one approaching the pond & lift their opened
mouths above the water M^J. —

At Chantilly the fine seat of the Prince of Condé, once of the Mont-
morency family, I saw in 1762 large Carps perfectly tame ^{which} came to
the side to be fed in the moats, some appeared gray by age. M^J. —
— In the Evening-post of Oct. 30, 1711, was an account of a Carp
being ^{late} taken in the Canal of Marly, which had some mark
on it, importing it had been formerly taken in the reign of
Henry 4, which must have been above 100 years before, as he died in 1610.

The Seigneur de St. Ouen in Jersey, has a pond in the west part of
that Island, containing about 20 Acres of land; wherein are
carps of an extraordinary size, some being four feet, four inches
in length. —

the luxury of the age has gone so far, as to castrate
Carp, by which it is said to be much improved, one
Tull is supposed to have made the first experiment
at least in England; ~~on the same principle as the luxury~~
~~on the same principle as the luxury~~ for Tull's expe-
-riments see Phil: Transactions.

Some asert the Castration of Carp was known to the antient
Romans, which is not improbable, as many were then much
noted for Epicurism & particularly in regard to Fish. M. J. —

Carp do well in rivers, particularly in the Trent,
many having been taken in it extremely fine &
of great size, were first put in by the neighbour-
-ing gentry. M. J.

Mons^r Morand exhibited to the Academy of Sciences at Paris 1737
a large Carp which had distinctly a milt on one side & a
roe filled with eggs on the other; so was a real Hermaphro-
-dite; Mons^r Reaumur had often observed the same in
Pikes & Mons^r Marchand in the Whiting; the same has
been observed in Muscles. —

on the 11th of January 1786, two gentlemen pursuing a wild-duck, they had wounded, up the River Nen in Huntingdonshire, they were surprised by seeing a large carp jump upon the bank about ten yards before them, which one of the gentlemen instantly shot; it seems it jumped out, to free itself from the jaws of an Otter, that was in close pursuit; the spawn taken out weighed 3 pounds. —



Turned

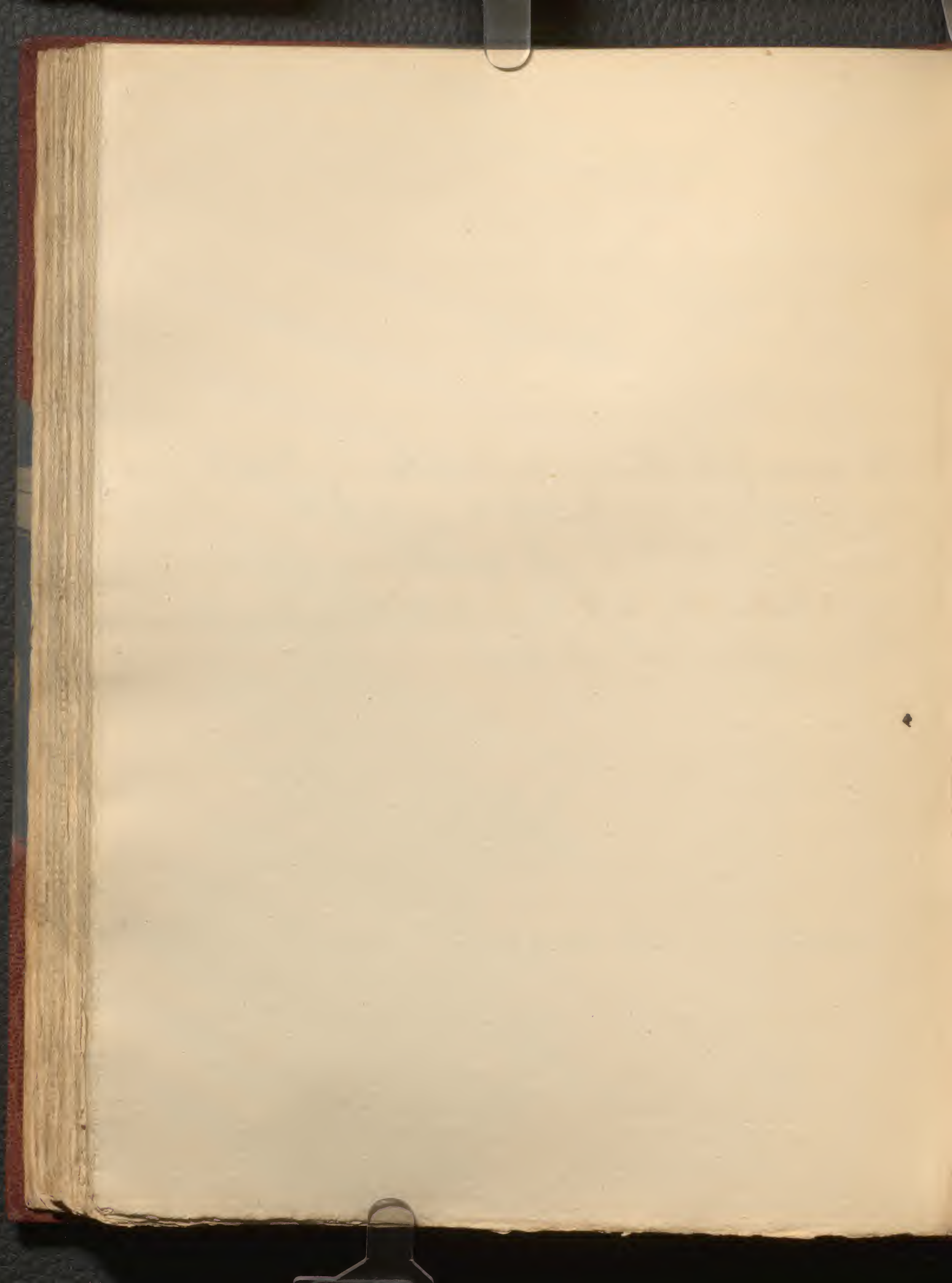
They have rather a strong, tho high-flavoured taste & are much admired by some. M.T.

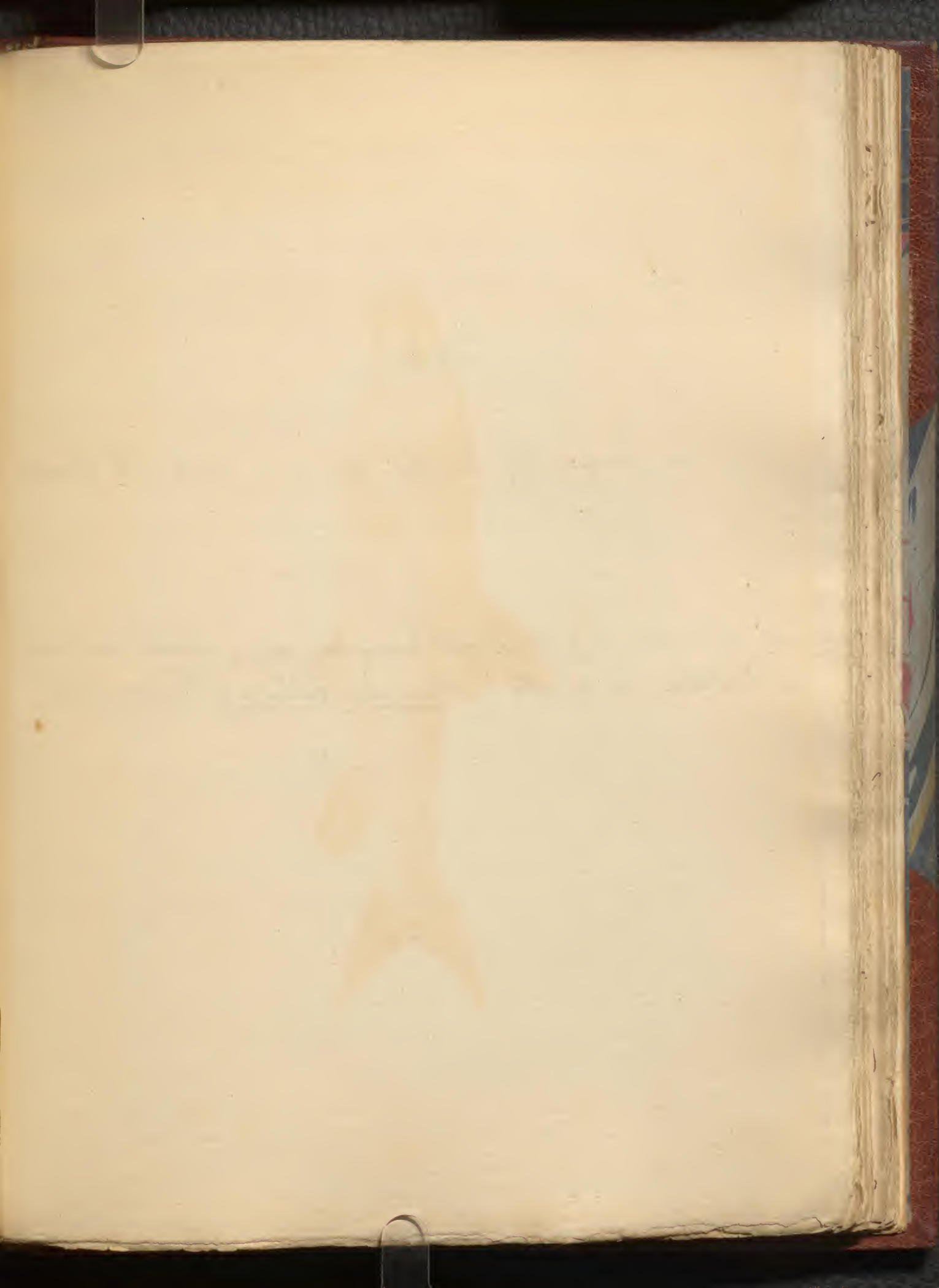
Gold Fish.

Saw one in London much larger than here mentioned &
of very vivid colors. M. J. —

Gold Fish -

The same fish change & alter their colors frequently, being at times much more rich than others, sometimes of a rich gold sometimes of a silvery hue & frequently with dark spots & blotches resembling tortoise-shell. M. J. -

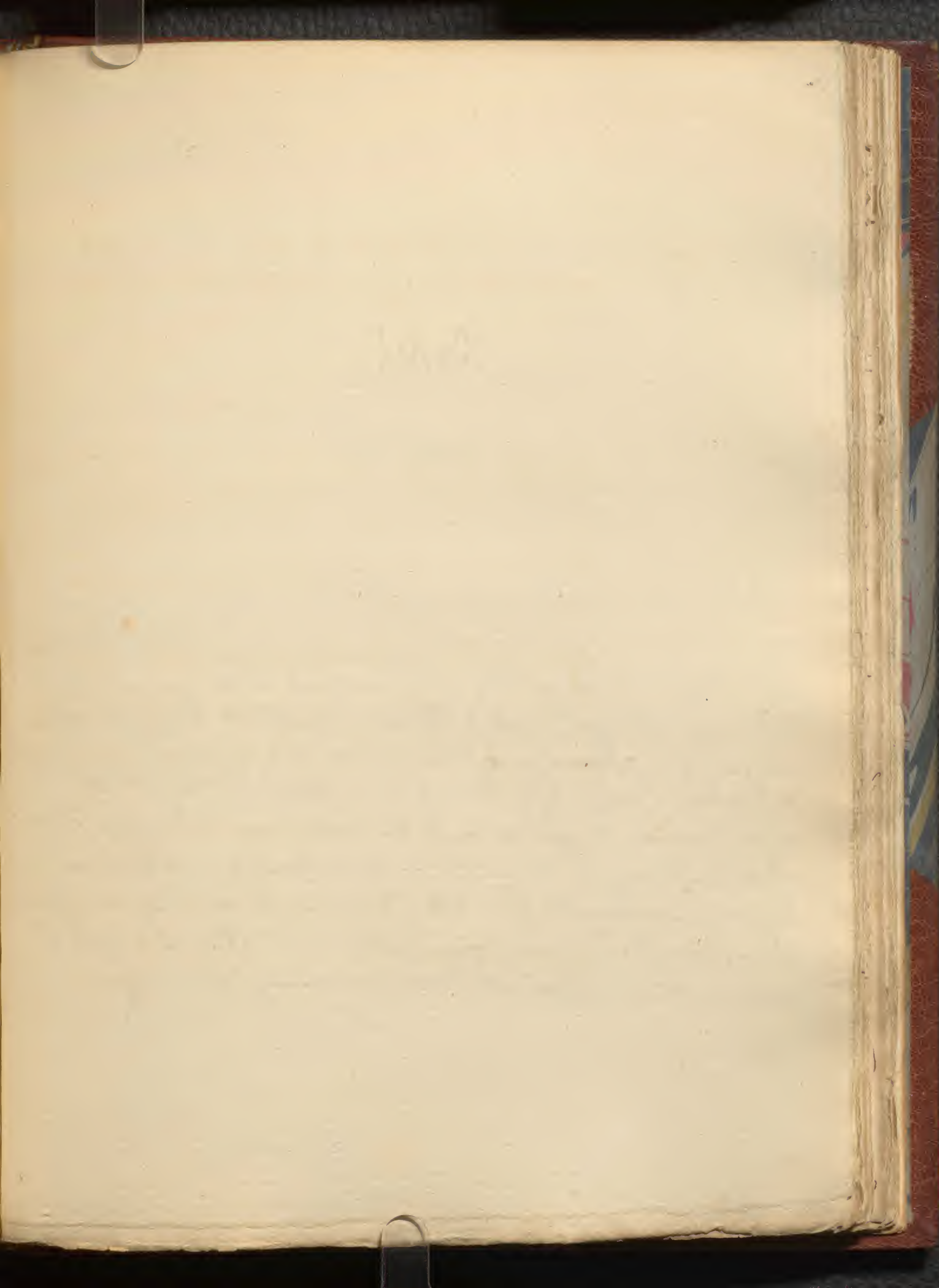




Barbel

are very frequently caught in some parts of the Thames.

the flesh of the fish itself will have the same effects on some constitutions, see a note in Henskin's edition of Walton p. 188.

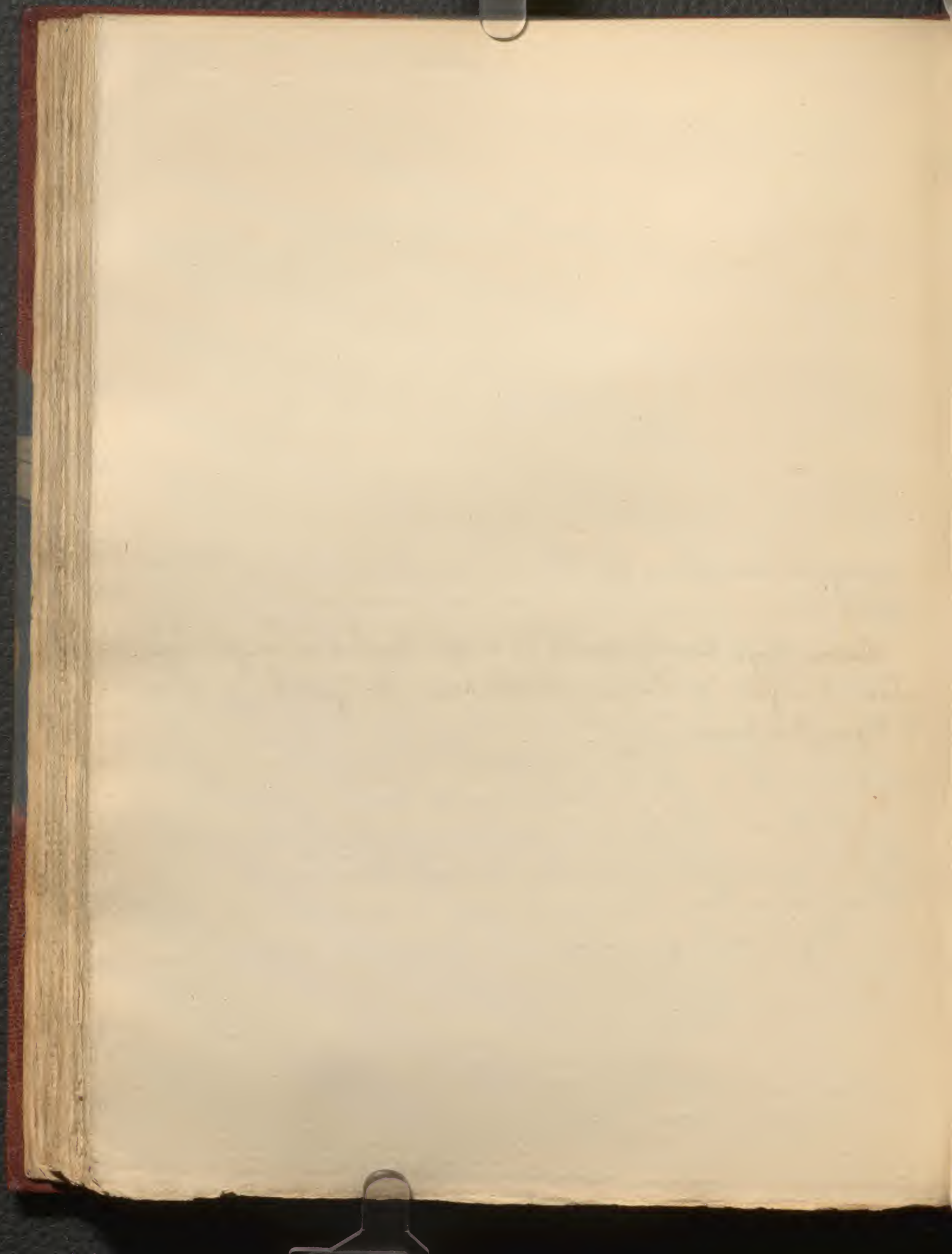


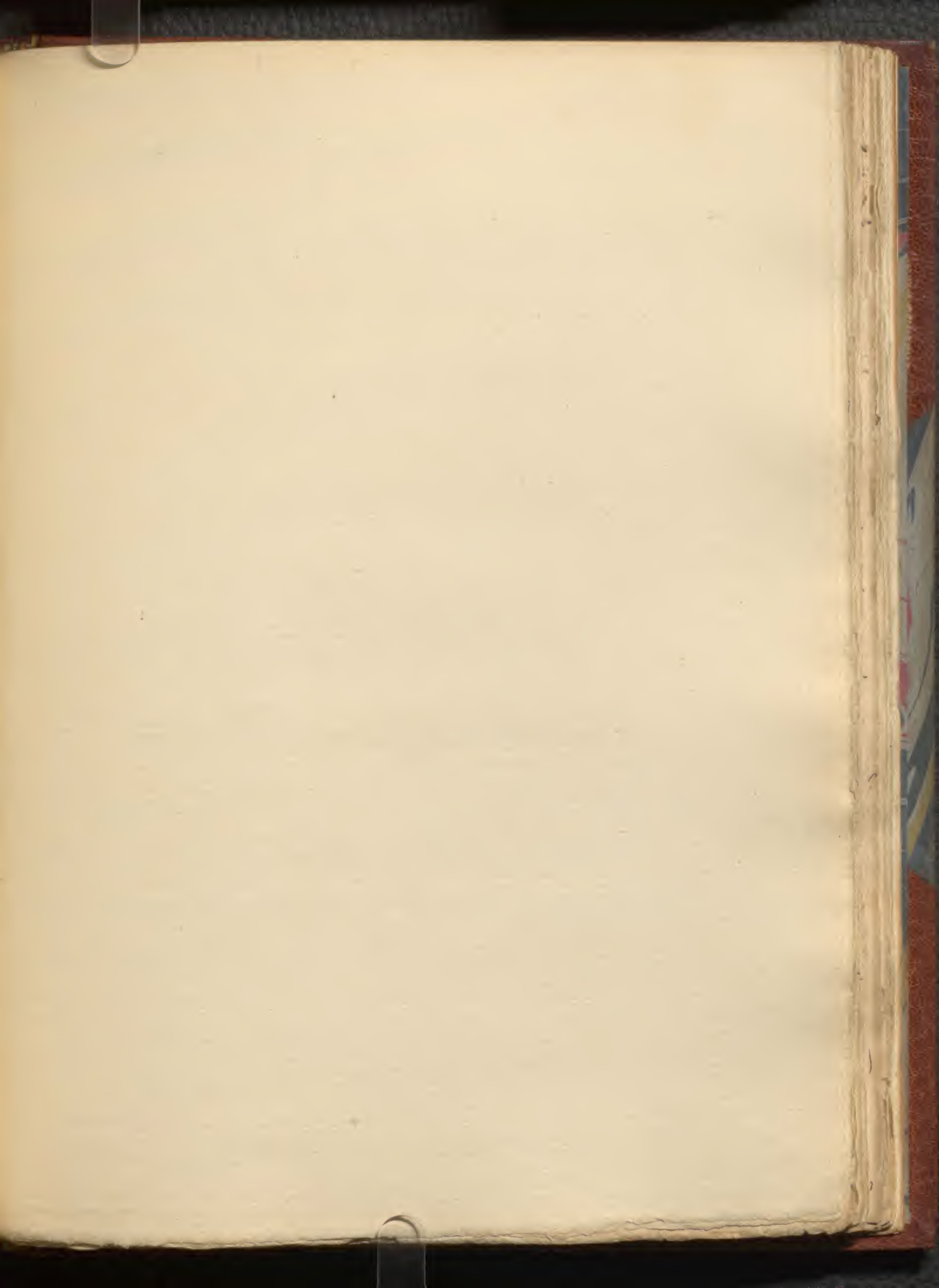
the length of time Tench will live when out of their proper element, is astonishing, some taken out of a pond belonging to Stephen Tempest ^{Esq} of Broughton about the year 1707 on a Monday night & sent the next day to Bradford market & afterwards were placed in a basket in a kitchen near a considerable fire till Thursday morning, were found alive, some swimming very lively soon after in a pail of water & others apparently dead, recovering before night.

Gudgeon

Many are caught in the Thames near London, as in Chelsea reach &c.

Morton says that Gudgeons ^{really} of eight inches in length, have been caught in Harper's Brook, near Brigstock in Nor: -hamptonshire.

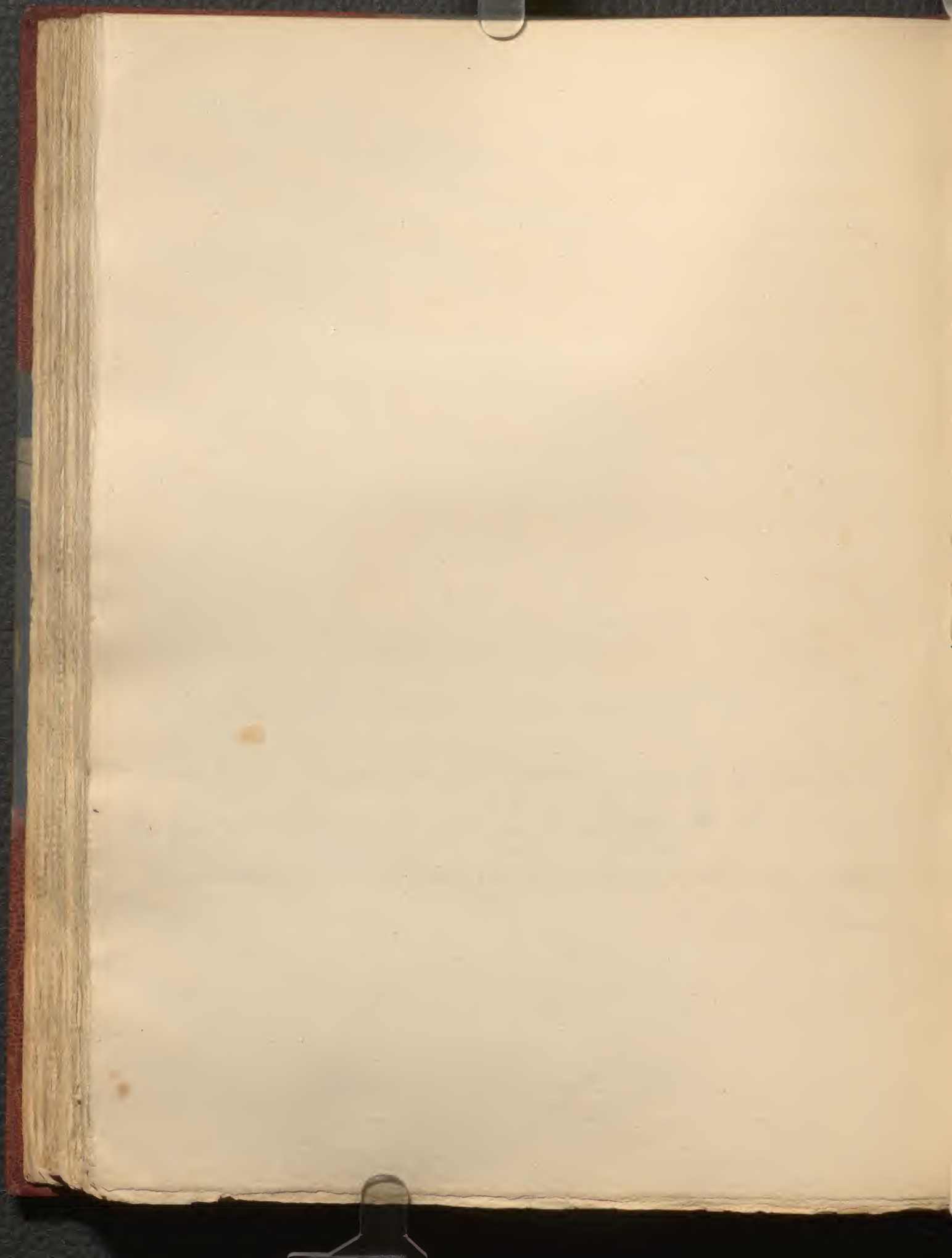




see a figure of the Roach in the frontispiece of 3. volume.

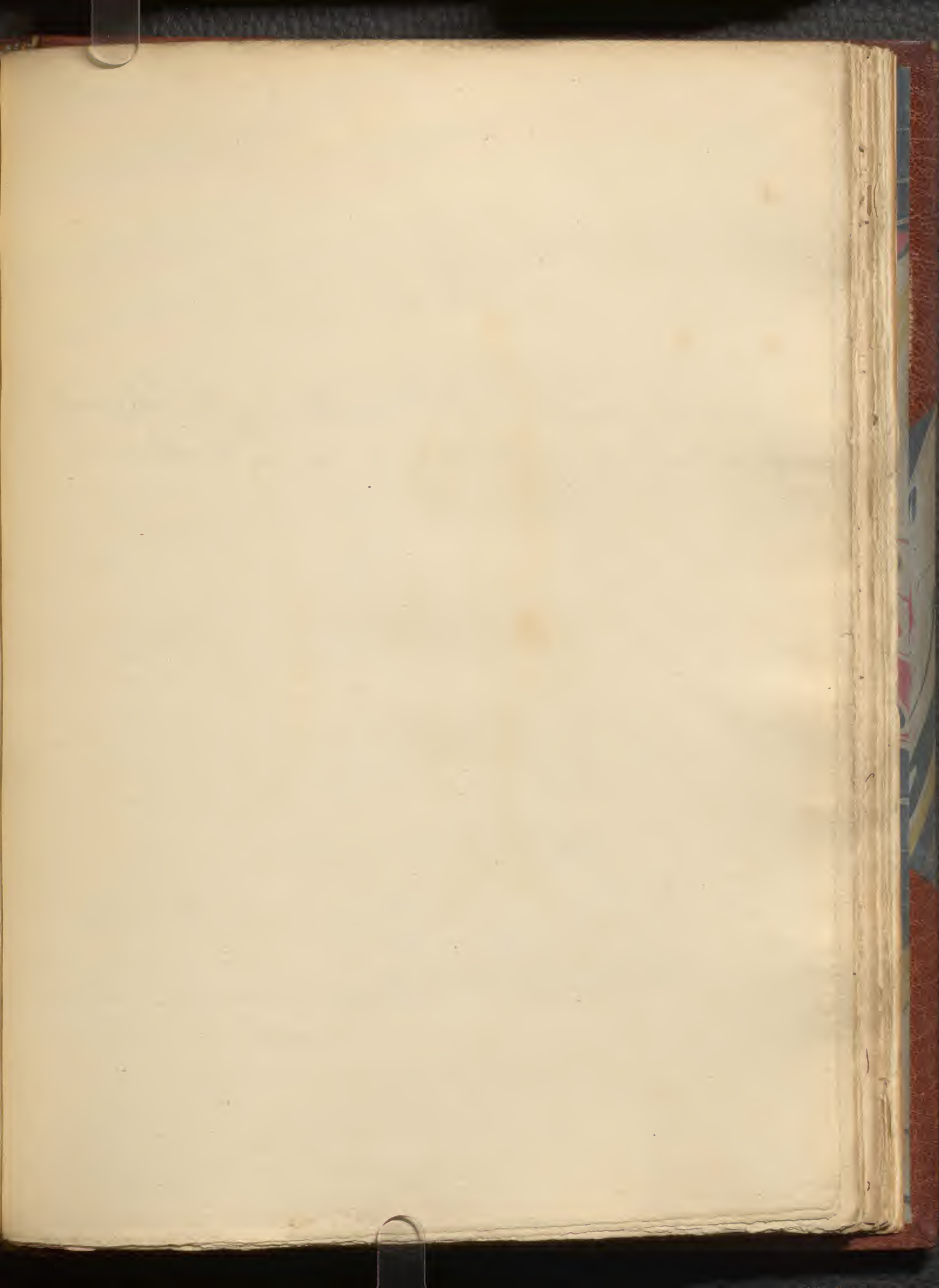
Dace

This species & the preceding are frequently put into
Pike-ponds for the ^{latter} ~~former~~ to feed on notwithstanding the
depredation they make of them, continue to increase &
multiply. M: F:-



The Chub is called in Cumberland a Schelly, the
Grinad taken in Ulse-water is also called there a Schelly
but always distinguished by being called an Ulwater
Schelly M. T. —

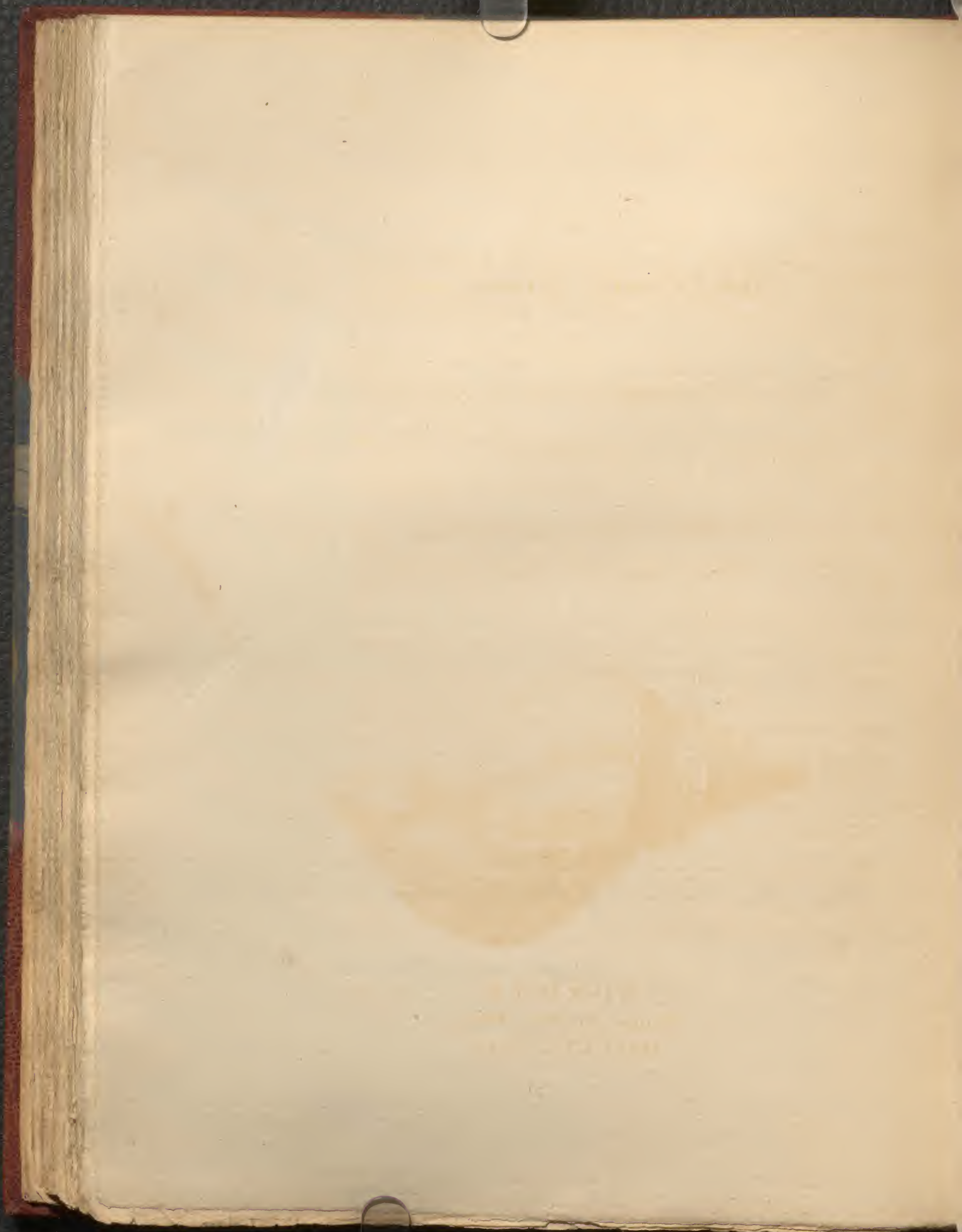




Chub

is a very voracious fish, swallowing the bait with great eagerness, particularly in windy weather. —

believe the scales of Bream are used for the
same purpose. M.F. — Many more sorts, it is highly probable,
would equally answer. ~~for the same purpose~~. M.F. —



BRITISH ZOOLOGY.

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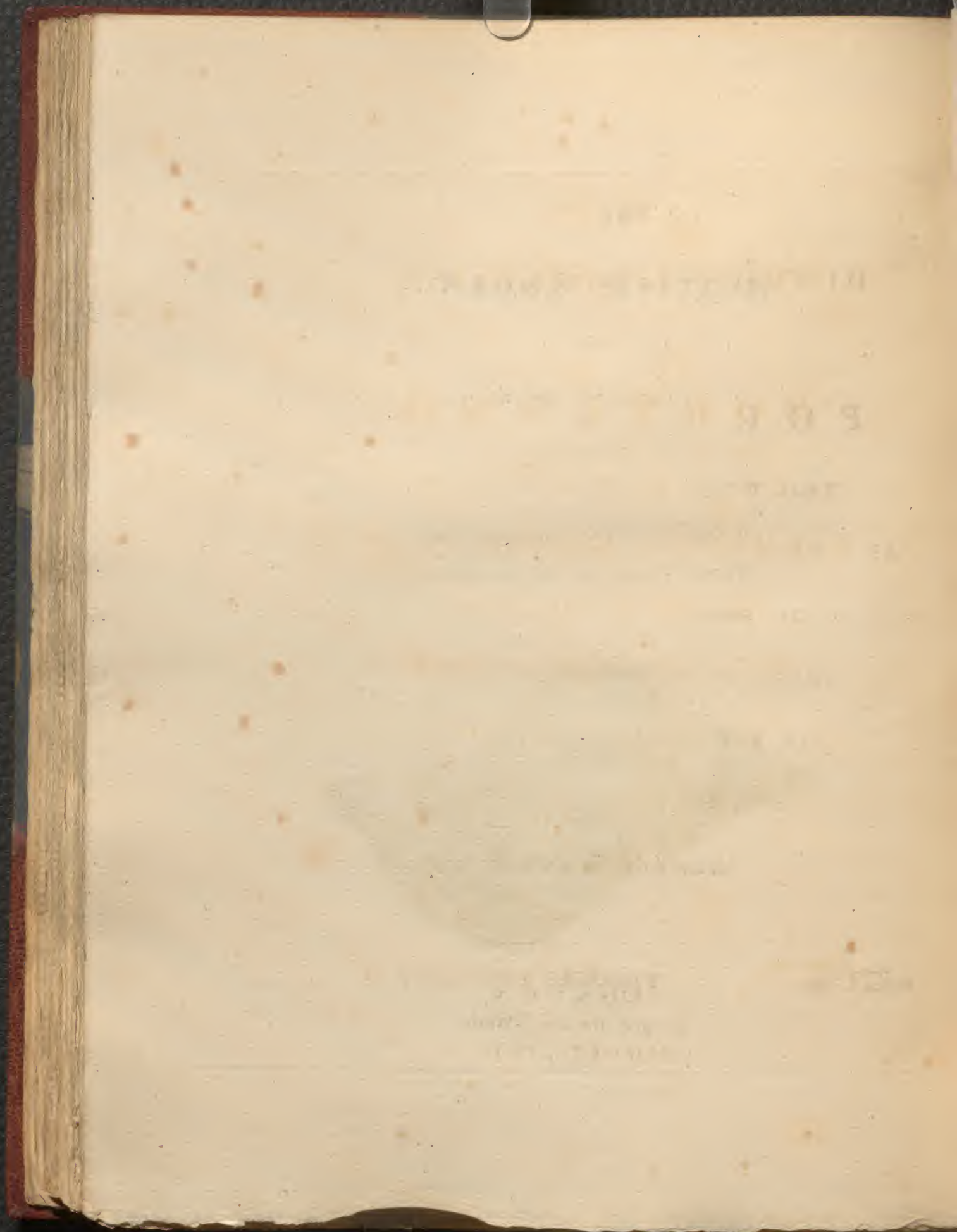
CRUSTACEA. MOLLUSCA.

TESTACEA.

O MARE, O LITTUS, verum fecretumque
Μυσθρον, quam multa invenitis, quam multa
dictatis !



LONDON,
Printed for Benj. White,
MD CCLXXVII.



TO THE
DUTCHESS DOWAGER
OF
PORTLAND,

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED,
AS A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
OF THE MANY FAVORS
CONFERRED BY HER GRACE
ON HER MOST OBLIGED,
AND MOST OBEDIENT
HUMBLE SERVANT,

DOWNING,
MARCH 1, 1777.

THOMAS PENNANT.

Lobsters.

The serrated & tuberculated claw are found in different Subjects, sometimes on the right & sometimes on the left side M. J. -

Great quantities of the common species of Lobsters are brought to London & various parts of England from the Norway coast & some bays &c there, are left out to English fishers, with an exclusive right. - the black lobster is undoubtedly a variety, at least, if not another species of the lobster, the notion of ^{the} its black appearance of the inside proceeding from its deficiency in boiling is certainly erroneous, as they will continue so after being parboiled, they are a more delicious food & valued at a higher price by fishmongers when discovered: possibly it may proceed from some disorder. Pennant, I find by enquiry, judges it only an accidental variety. M. J. -

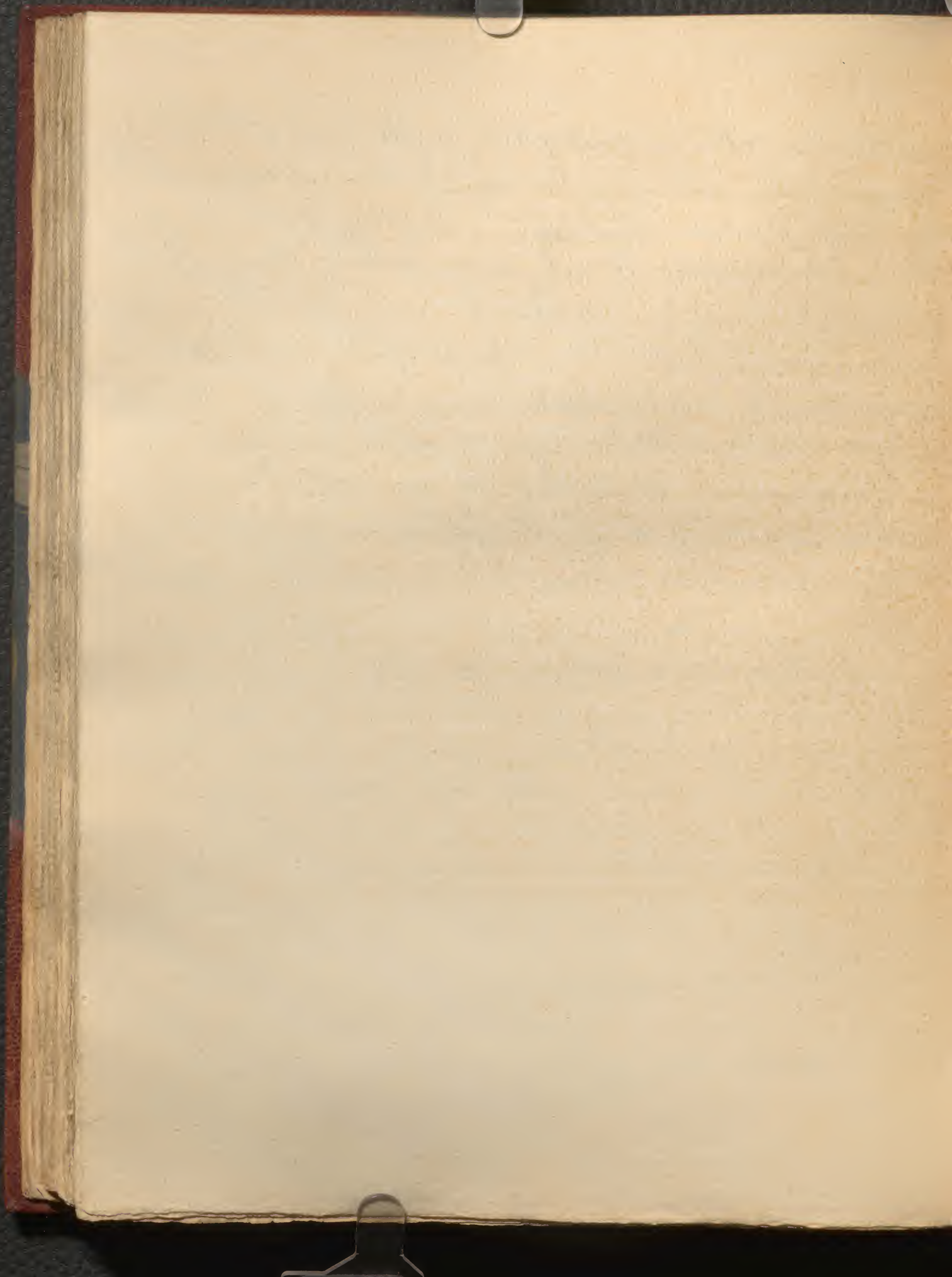
Chichester in Sussex is proverbially famous for fine Lobsters.

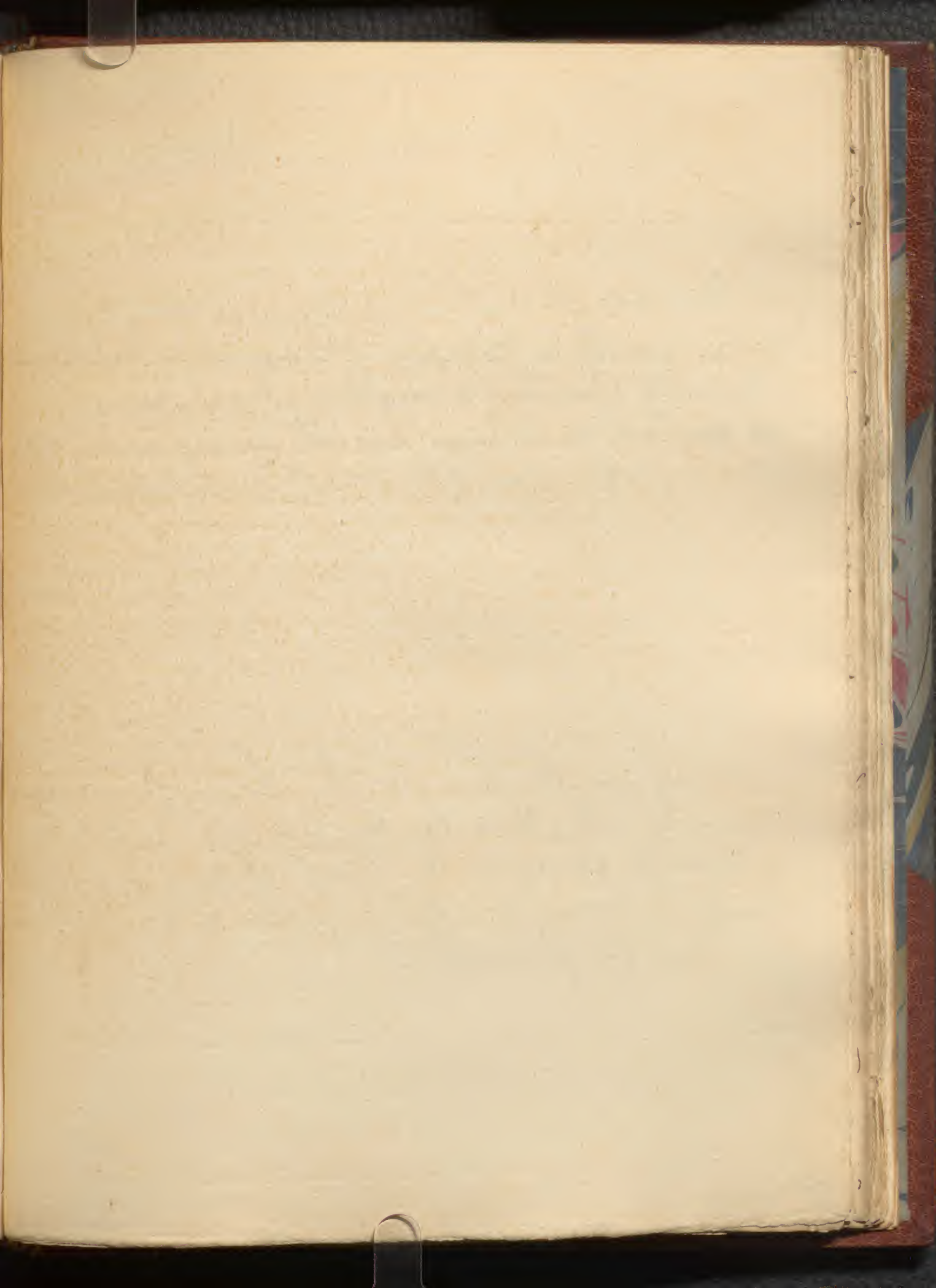
Lobsters sometimes arrive at great sizes, have seen some extremely large, an acquaintance of mine once informed ^{me} he saw one caught in the main ocean almost opposite to Lisbon, nearly as thick as a Man's thigh. M. J.

See in the Philosophical transactions No. 413, p. 290 a very curious account of an Hermaphrodite Lobster with figures of it, it was male on one side & female on the other, as all Lobsters have the parts of generation double viz on both sides, it ~~is~~ seems a species most likely to become Hermaphrodite & more so, than almost any other, particularly than any Quadruped, Birds or human species, in all which, notwithstanding so many relations, I am strongly of opinion with Dr. Parsons that scarce ever was a real one; some very singular irregularities & deformities have misled many authors in regard to Hermaphrodites. see Parsons &c. M. J.

A green Lobster was said to have been in the capital museum of the late Dutchess Dowager of Portland.

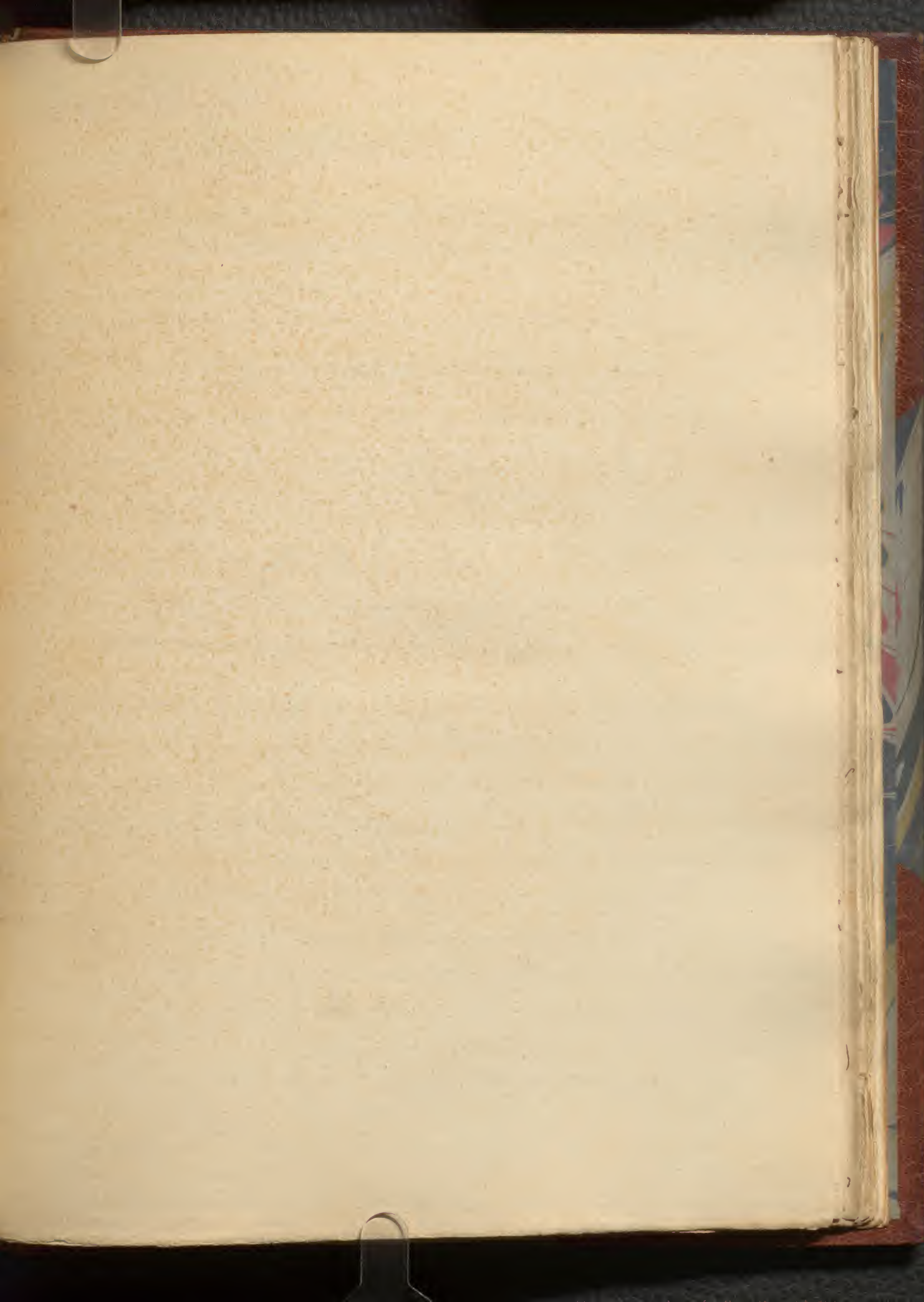
Lobsters are taken in great plenty on the coast of North^h, according to Wallis vol: 1 p. 392, he says the annual export of those taken between Newbiggen & Newstone amounts from 1200 to 1500 exclusive of such taken at Holy Island, which annually amount to a considerable sum; this Mr. Wallis has been assured of by John Crepwell of Creswell Esq^r, who had for some time paid those sums by order of Mr. Kittermaster a London Fishmonger of great eminence, & on whose account most of the valuable sea fish on that coast are shipped to London, sometimes much to the prejudice of the natives of those parts. —





A lobster was sold in London in June 1779, 2 feet, 7 inches long;
another was sold in the market of Limerick in Ireland, Aug
July 31, 1789, 2 feet long & weighed 14 ^{lb} 3 ounces. —
one apparently much larger was sold among the curiosities
natural & artificial &c of the late Mr. Henry Baker F.R.S.

not unfrequently seen at the London fish-mongers,
commonly called there the sea crawfish, said to be
in tolerable plenty on the coast of the Isle of Wight,
thought by many to afford a firmer & more delicious
food, than the former M.F.:-



A ~~The~~ Cancer Strigosus or plated ^{Lobster or} Crawfish was found in a cod brought to Wycliffe from Hartlepool, on the coast of Durham, March 23, 1786.

A specimen of a Crawfish, which seemed to answer in every respect to the Strigosus or plated except in size, ~~was~~ it being not above two inches long, was caught in the spring of 1782 near Wycliffe in Yorkshire by a man gathering water-cresses in a small fresh water brook, which falls into the River Tees; never heard of any more being caught of this sort, tho' they were sought for. M. F. Mennant judges it a new species. -

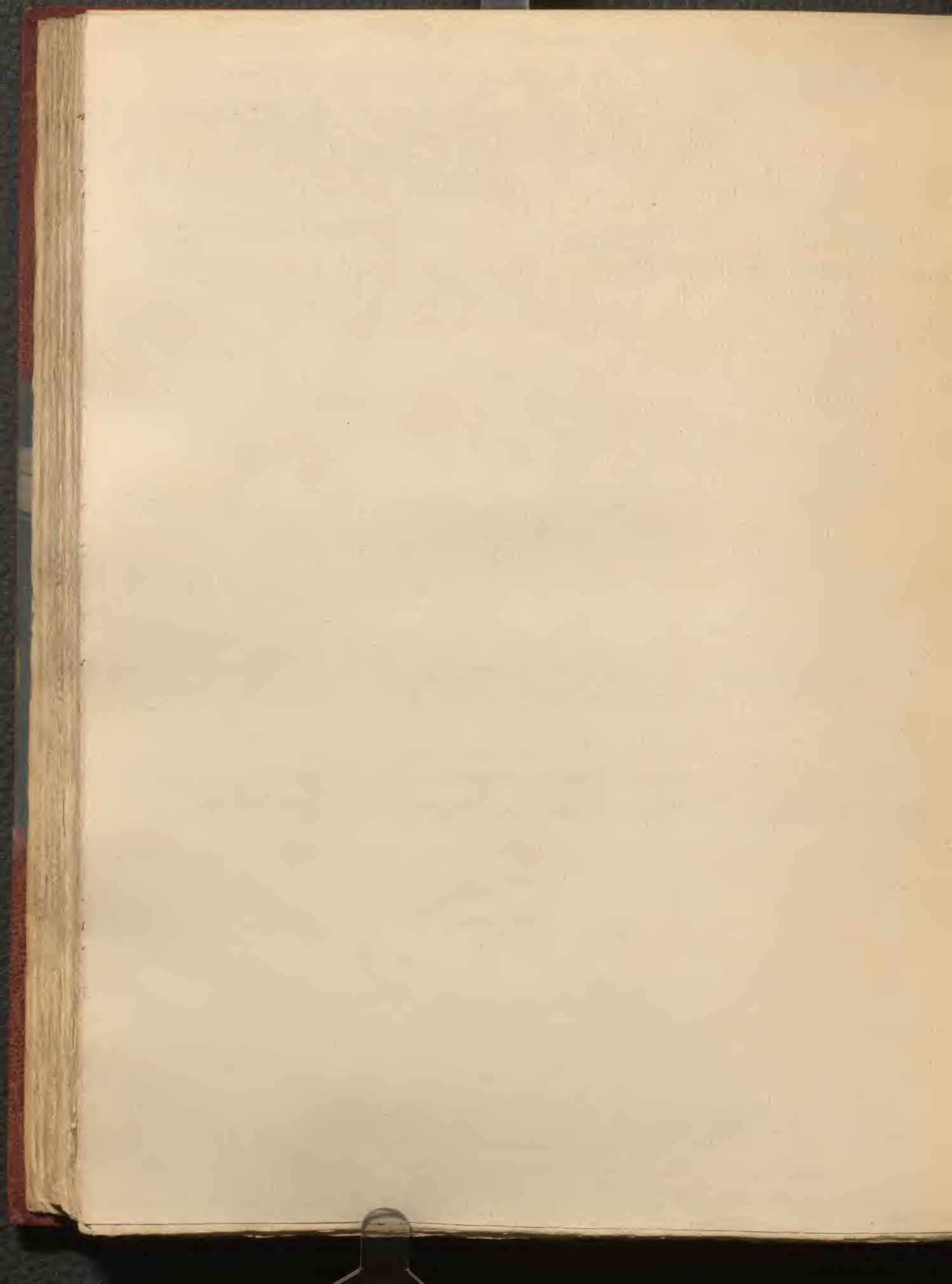
The facility, with which Crawfish can throw off their claws on being pressed or pinched, is truly surprising, as is their being renewed in so short a time; believe the Lobster has the same properties, at least the latter. - a little before & at the time of having a new crustaceous skin or shell, the Crawfish has in the head two round, stony, pink-coloured substances called by some corals (the crabs-eyes of the shops) which on the new shell being perfectly formed, dissolve away; these substances are not found at another season, some say they supply ~~the~~ matter for the new coat; never saw them in lobsters or heard they had them: Crawfish, it is said, were first brought into the Eme from the South by the famous Christ^{ph} Metcalf Esq^r of Nappa, who, when High-sheriff of Yorkshire 16th 3 L. Maryth met the judges at York attended with 300 of his name & family a clad alike; Crawfish are now in great plenty in the Eme, as well as in many Beck, & Brooks in its neighbourhood. Thos. Metcalf Esq^r of Nappa, the last of this family, died in 1745, aged 71. M.

Hungerford in Berkshire is esteemed famous for Crawfish
according to the following doggerel couplet of Verses.
Hungerford Crawfish Match me if you can,
There's no such Crawlers in the Ocean. —

Some esteem the Crawfish in high season, when it has the Coals
in the head mentioned before just about the time of renewing its
Crustaceous integument. M. J. —

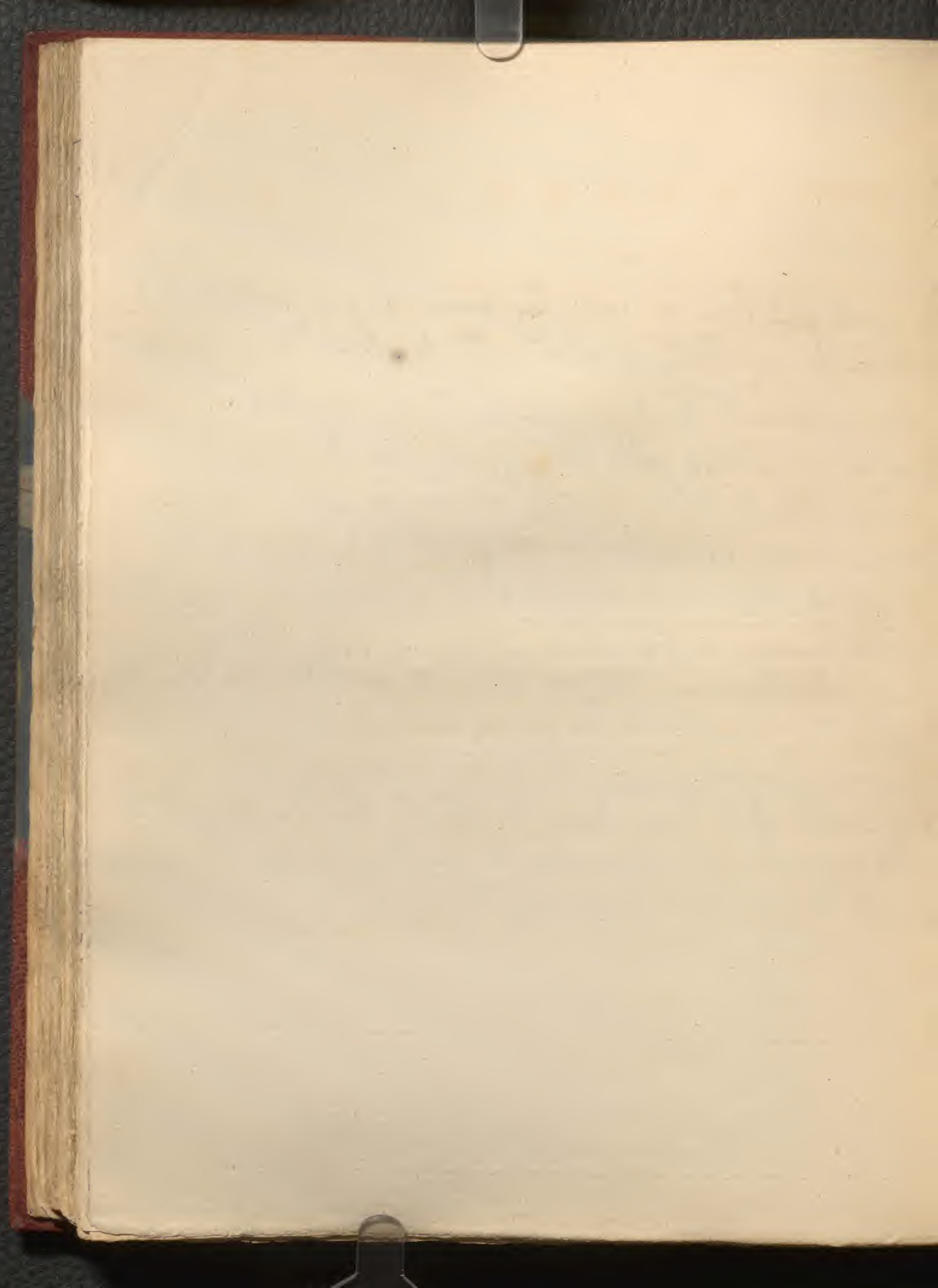
Shrimps

great plenty on the Holderness coast in Yorkshire.



The Cuttle fish bone is used by some as an astringent
& Stauncher of blood, is also used to clean diamonds &c

Some species of the Sepia particularly the Octopodia
are said to arrive ~~at~~^{to} a very great size, Dr. Schrederer
in his letter to J^r. Jos: Banks on Ambergris in Philos:
transactions vol 73 pt 1 for 1783 p 236 says that in the
mouth of a Spermaceti Whale, which principally subsists
on this food, a dentaculum of one was found 27 feet
long, this however did not seem to be entire, one end
appearing corroded by digestion, so that it might have
been considerably longer. What an enormous size must
the Cuttle-fish have been, to which this Dentaculum
had appertained! — Imagine the Dentacula are the same
as Mr. Pennant calls tentacula. M. P.



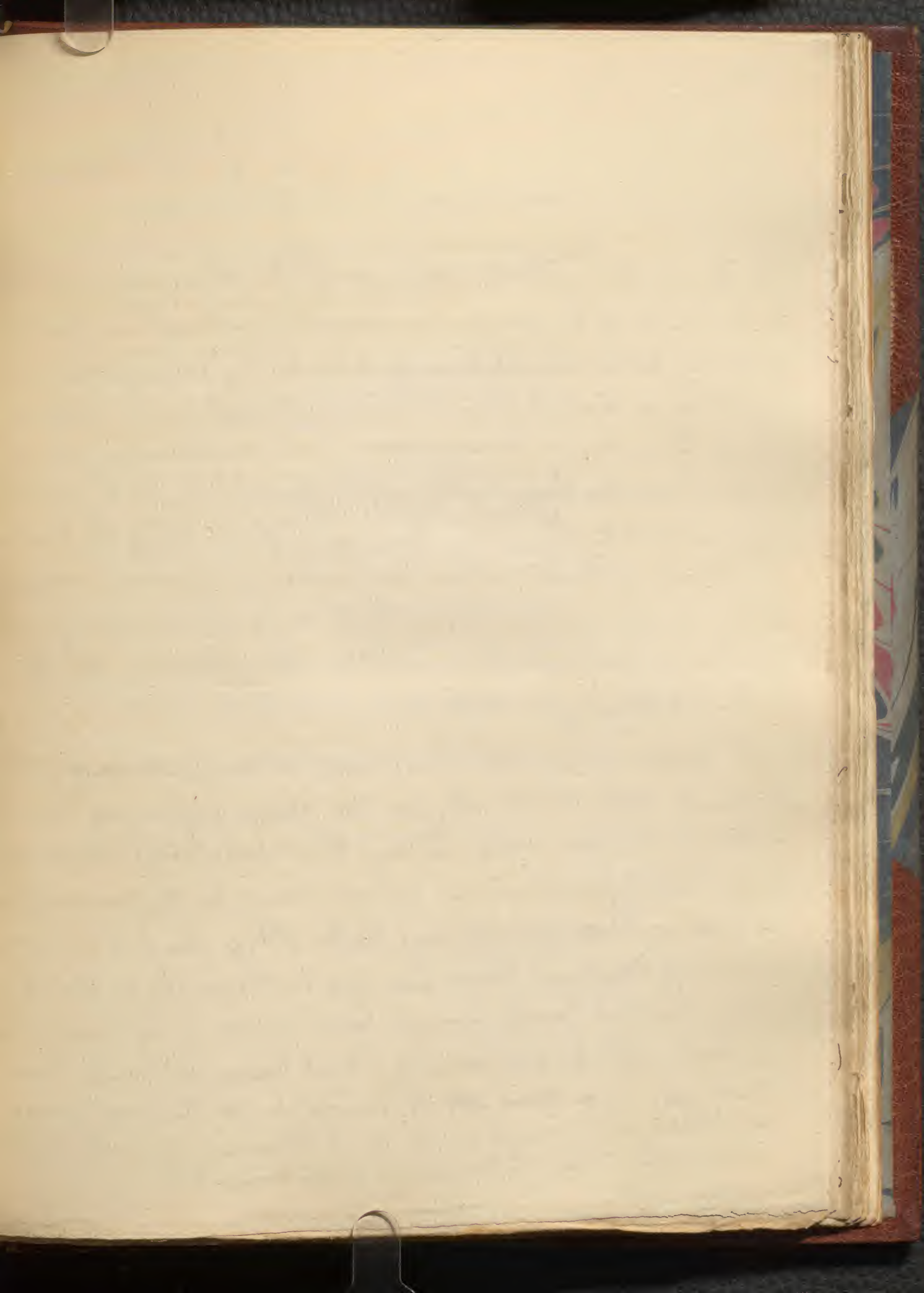
Astoria Islandicus 5944. 1851

A fine specimen was taken in Oct: 1785 off Lunna one of
the Shetland Islands, when fresh was of a most vivid orange
colour, see suppl^t to introduction to Penn^t Arct: Zool: p: 7.

The Asterias Equestris of Linnaeus was lately discovered by Mr Cordi-
-ner in the Sea near Banff. Suppl. to introduction to Penn. ⁶strict. Zool
p. 17.

Echinus Esculentus.

Had an Echinus, probably this species, with sharp spines brought
me from the coast of Durham in December 1782, the mouth
is a very singular shelly substance much resembling a
flower, never heard it noticed by any naturalist; on a more
thorough investigation, am apt to think what was taken
for the mouth is the stomach, which in some crustaceous
animals is found very contiguous. M. B.



The learned ^{Wormius} Olaus, in the account of his Museum published by his son, is of the same opinion; it is astonishing how so gross an error should ever be adopted by men of genius & still more that it should have continued unrefuted so long; Olaus seems to have been well acquainted with the shells & describes them accurately, yet adheres to the established, here, the most ridiculous opinion of their being the matrices of a species of Ducks called Barnacles & asserts as the opinion of the learned at that time, that several species of water-fowl were produced from shells. See Museum Olai Wormii published at Leyden 1655. —

Mr. Barbut in his vol. of testaceous animals ~~animal~~ p. 13 accounts more rationally for the above gross error, than any author I had before seen, he says that sea-fowls when ready to lay their eggs sometimes deposit them on the marine plants & pecking these anatiferous shells oblige the fish to come on & having devoured them lay eggs in their place, which when hatched break through their prison & fly away; What authority Mr. B. has for this, I don't know, but surely there must have been some sort of foundation for the error above mentioned, altho' so gross a one, as it obtained so much credit even with writers of knowledge & experience. M.D.

given by the Sage *Gerard*, is so curious, that I beg leave to transcribe it.

‘ But what our eyes have seene, and hands have touched, we
‘ shall declare. There is a small island in *Lancashire* called the
‘ *Pile of Foulders*, wherein are found the broken pieces of old
‘ and bruised ships, some whereof have been cast thither by ship-
‘ wracke, and also the trunks and bodies with the branches of old
‘ and rotten trees, cast up there likewise; whereon is found a cer-
‘ taine spume or froth that in time breedeth unto certaine shels,
‘ in shape like those of the Muskle, but sharper pointed, and of a
‘ whitish colour; wherein is contained a thing in form like a lace
‘ of filke finely woven as it were together, of a whitish colour;
‘ one end whereof is fastened unto the inside of the shell, even as
‘ the fish of Oysters and Muskles are: the other end is made fast
‘ unto the belly of a rude masse or lumpe, which in time commeth
‘ to the shape and form of a bird: when it is perfectly formed,
‘ the shell gapeth open, and the first thing that appeareth is the
‘ foresaid lace or string; next come the legs of the bird hanging
‘ out, and as it groweth greater it openeth the shell by degrees,
‘ till at length it is all come forth, and hangeth onely by the bill:

L. *Lin. Syst.* 1108. *Faun. Suec. No.* 2123. *List. Angl. tab.* v. fig. 41.

Balanoides.
5. SULCAT-
ED.

L. with strong fulcated shells; aperture smaller in proportion than the former.

Adheres to the same bodies. *Tab.* xxxvii. fig. 5.

Quere, the figure, A. 5. if not an accidental variety?

Lepas

The learned Olaus^{Wormius} in the account of his Museum published by his son, is of the same opinion; it is astonishing how so gross an error should ever be adopted by men of genius & still more that it should have continued unrefuted so long; Olaus seems to have been well acquainted with the shells & describes them accurately, yet adheres to the established, here, the most ridiculous opinion of their being the matrices of a species of Ducks called Barnacles & asserts as the opinion of the learned at that time, that several species of water-fowl were produced from shells. See Museum Olai Wormii

Anatifera.
9. ANATI-
FEROUS.

L. Lin. Syst. 1109. Faun. Suec. No. 2120. Lf. Conch. tab. 439.

L. consisting of five shells, depressed, affixed to a pedicle, and in clusters. Tab. xxxviii. fig. 9.

Adheres to ships bottoms by its pedicles.

The *tentacula* from its animal are feathered; and have given our old *English* historians and naturalists the idea of a bird. They ascribed the origin of the Barnacle Goose to these shells. The account
given

given by the Sage *Gerard*, is so curious, that I beg leave to transcribe it.

‘ But what our eyes have seene, and hands have touched, we
‘ shall declare. There is a small island in *Lancashire* called the
‘ *Pile of Foulders*, wherein are found the broken pieces of old
‘ and bruised ships, some whereof have been cast thither by ship-
‘ wracke, and also the trunks and bodies with the branches of old
‘ and rotten trees, cast up there likewise; whereon is found a cer-
‘ taine spume or froth that in time breedeth unto certaine shells,
‘ in shape like those of the Muskle, but sharper pointed, and of a
‘ whitish colour; wherein is contained a thing in form like a lace
‘ of silke finely woven as it were together, of a whitish colour;
‘ one end whereof is fastened unto the inside of the shell, even as
‘ the fish of Oysters and Muskles are: the other end is made fast
‘ unto the belly of a rude masse or lumpe, which in time commeth
‘ to the shape and form of a bird: when it is perfectly formed,
‘ the shell gapeth open, and the first thing that appeareth is the
‘ foresaid lace or string; next come the legs of the bird hanging
‘ out, and as it groweth greater it openeth the shell by degrees,
‘ till at length it is all come forth, and hangeth onely by the bill:
‘ in short space after it commeth to full maturitie, and falleth into
‘ the sea, where it gathereth feathers, and groweth to fowle
‘ bigger than a Mallard and lesser than a Goose, having blacke
‘ legs and bill or beake, and feathers blacke and white, spotted in
‘ such manner as is our *Mag Pie*, called in some places a *Pie-*
‘ *Annet*, which the people of *Lancashire* call by no other name than
‘ a tree Goose: which place afore said, and all those parts adjoy-
‘ ing, do so much abound therewith, that one of the best is bought
‘ for three pence. For the truth hereof, if any doubt, may it
‘ please

‘ please them to repaire unto me, and I shall fatisfie them by the
‘ testimonie of good witneffes.’ *Vide* HERBAL, p. 1587, 1588.

This genus is called by *Linnaeus*, LEPAS, a name that is given
by the antients to the *Patella*. Shells of this class are called by
Aristotle, Βαλανοί *, from the resemblance some of them bear to
acorns. We have seen before in the account of the supper of *Len-
tulus*, that they were admitted to the greatest tables.

PHOLAS. III. Its animal an ASCIDIA.

Shell bivalve, opening wide at each end, with several lesser
shells at the hinge.

The hinges folded back, united with a cartilage.

An incurvated tooth in the inside beneath the hinge.

Dactylus.
10. DAC-
TYLE.

PH. *Lin. Syst.* 1110. *Faun. Suec.* No. 2124. *List. Angl. App. Tab.* xi. fig. 3.

PH. with an oblong shell, marked with echinated *friae*; the tooth
broad; the space above the hinge reflected, and cancellated beneath;
breadth four inches and a half; length one and a quarter.
Tab. xxxix. fig. 10.

Candidus.
11. WHITE.

PH. *Lin. Syst.* 1111. *List. Angl. tab.* v. fig. 39.

PH. with a brittle shell, and smoother than the former; the tooth
very slender; breadth an inch and an half; length near an inch.
Tab. xxxix. fig. 11.

* *Hist. An. lib.* v. c. 15.

The pearl-fishers in the East observe, that, they seldom find a pearl when the shell is smooth & perfect, but are sure to find them when the shell begins to be deformed & distorted; from this it appears, that when the fish grows older, the vessels containing the juice for forming the shell & keeping it in its vigour, grow weak & ruptured & hence from the juice accumulated in the inside of the shell, the pearl was formed & the shell brought to decay, this confirms the opinion of Mr Keair-
=mur, that Pearls are formed from the same glutinous fluid as is the first origin of the shell; that the pearl is formed of the same colour & water, that is communicated to it from that part of the

shell, with which it is more immediately in contact, this is
observed, this in the pinna in particular, which is higher in
colour, as it approaches the broadest which is the reddest end.
Ponice's travels to the source of the Nile, vol: 5, App.^d p: 222 & 228. —

Linnaeus somewhere hints at a method to cause some
species of Shell-fish, as vulgarly called; I think Mussels, to
produce pearls, believe it never met with much success. M. J.

Pearls of considerable value have not unoften been found in
Scotland, the author of a tour thro' Great Britain vol: 4, p. 9, 1753, has
the following anecdotes concerning the Scots pearls. — Mr Spruel a
Merchant, who understood the pearl trade best of any man in that
country, having dealt in it above forty years, says, he has sometimes
given an hundred Rixdollars near 2^ls for one Scots' pearl, as fine, clear
& more transparent, than any Oriental pearl; tho' the latter be more
easily matched, because they are of a yellow water, yet foreigners
covet Scots pearl: the more wrinkles there are in a pearl-shell, the
better sign it is of the age & goodness of the pearl, for the smooth shells
are young & barren: therefore he proposed that fishing of young
pearl should be prohibited, for the longer they stay in the water, the
more valuable they are, so that he would have no shells taken less
than 3 inches in length & about 2 or 3 in breadth & no pearls sold offered
for sale weighing less than 5 grains & that they might have time to
grow, he proposed that Pearl-fishing should be permitted only once
in ten years at most, as he had seen some thousands of young pearls

offered to sale, which had they been suffered to grow, might have been worth from 4 to 50 Crowns apiece. Pearls are found in most places in Scotland where Salmon are taken & once in 20 years is a great pearl-fishing there, they are particularly found in the Rivers of the Isle of Skye, & frequently in black Murels; especially in the rivers Kilmartin & Ord, where pearls have been ^{got} of 20 value apiece, as also in a fresh water lake near the South side of Lochinardstad. The small pearls not useful for Ornament, he says, were sold at a considerable price, at that time at least, to the Apothecaries for forming cordials highly celebrated in many complaints, tho' I believe now much disused; this is sufficient to show how much the Scots pearl-fishery deserves encouragement, since we may be supplied with it much cheaper & as good at home, as from the Indies". —

M^r Barbut in vol. of testaceous animals p: 64 says, that pearl-bearing Murels are found in some of the rivers of Bavaria in those of Valognes in Lorrain, & of St. Savinian, pretty fine ones are sometimes procured there. — believe these are a species of Mytilus not Mya, see for the former farther on p: 94. —

In 1765, a very profitable pearl-fishery, after being neglected about 60 years, was revived in the river Spey in Scotland, for tho' most of the country people earned about 6 guineas apiece, the adventure from London were said to have made proportionably, a great deal more of it. —

M. Arenaria. *Lin. Syst.* 1112. *Faun. Suec.* No. 2127.

Arenaria.
16. SAND.

M. with a tooth like the former; mouth large, rough at the base; the whole shell of an ovated figure, and much narrower at the gaping end.

Three inches and a half broad; two inches long in the middle.

Tab. xlii.

M. Pictorum. *Lin. Syst.* 1112. *Faun. Suec.* No. 219. *List. Angl. App. tab.* i. *Pictorum:*
fig. 4. 17. PAINT-
ERS.

M. with an oval brittle shell; with a single longitudinal tooth like a lamina in one shell, and two in the other. *Tab.* xliii. *fig.* 17.

Breadth a little above two inches; length one.

Inhabits rivers.

Used to put water colors in; whence the name. Otters feed on this and the other fresh-water shells.

Lin. Syst. 1112. *Faun. Suec.* No. 2130. *List. Angl. App. tab.* i. *fig.* 1. *Margaritifera.*
Scheffer Lapland, 145. 18. PEARL.

M. with a very thick coarse opaque shell; often much decorticated; oblong, bending inward on one side; or arcuated; black on the outside; usual breadth from five to six inches; length two and a quarter. *Tab.* xliii. *fig.* 18.

Inhabits great rivers, especially those which water the mountainous parts of *Great Britain*.

K 2

This

This shell is noted for producing quantities of pearl. There have been regular fisheries for the sake of this pretious article in several of our rivers. Sixteen have been found within one shell. They are the disease of the fish, analogous to the stone in the human body. On being squeezed, they will eject the pearl, and often cast it spontaneously in the sand of the stream.

The *Conway* was noted for them in the days of *Camden*. A notion also prevales, that Sir *Richard Wynne*, of *Gwydir*, chamberlain to *Catharine* queen to *Charles II.* presented her majesty with a pearl (taken in this river) which is to this day honored with a place in the regal crown. They are called by the *Welsh* *Cregin Diluw*, or Deluge Shells, as if left there by the flood.

The *Irt* in *Cumberland* was also productive of them. The famous circumnavigator, Sir *John Hawkins* *, had a patent for fishing that river. He had observed pearls plentiful in the Straits of *Magellan*, and flattered himself with being enriched by procuring them within his own island.

In the last century, several of great size were gotten in the rivers of the county of *Tyrone* and *Donegal*, in *Ireland*. One that weighed 36 carats was valued at £. 40, but being foul, lost much of its worth. Other single pearls were sold for £. 4. 10 s. and even for £. 10. The last was sold a second time to Lady *Glenleah*, who put it into a necklace, and refused £. 80 for it from the Ducheſs of *Ormond* †.

Suetonius reports, that *Cæſar* was induced to undertake his *British* expedition for the sake of our pearls; and that they were so large that it was necessary to use the hand to try the weight of a single one ‡. I imagine that *Cæſar* only heard this by report; and that

* *Camden*. ii. 1003.

† *Ph. Tr. Abridg.* ii. 831.

‡ *Sueton. Vit. Jul. Cæs.* c. xlv.

the crystalline balls in old leases, called *mineral pearl*, were mistaken for them*.

We believe that *Cæsar* was disappointed of his hope: yet we are told that he brought home a buckler made with *British* pearl, † which he dedicated to, and hung up in the temple of *Venus Genetrix*. A proper offering to the Goddess of Beauty, who sprung from the sea. I cannot omit mentioning, that notwithstanding the classics honor our pearl with their notice, yet they report them to have been small and ill colored; an imputation that in general they are still liable to. *Pliny* ‡ says, that a red small kind was found about the *Thracian Bosphorus*, in a shell called *Mya*, but does not give it any mark to ascertain the species.

M. with a rudiment of a tooth within one shell; with an oval and large hiatus opposite to the hinge. Shells brown and brittle. *Dubia.*
19. DUBIOUS.

Shape of a *pistachia* nut.

Length of a horse-bean. *Tab. xlv.*

Found near *Weymouth*. From the *PORTLAND* cabinet.

* *Woodward's Method of Fossils*, 29. part ii.

† *Plinii*, lib. ix. c. 35. *Tacitus Vit. Agricolaë*.

‡ *Ibid.*

SOLEN.
RAZOR.

V. Its animal an ASCIDIA.

A bivalve ; oblong ; open at both ends.

At the hinge, a subulated tooth turned back, often double ;
not inserted in the opposite shell.

* With the hinge near the end.

Siliqua.
20. POD.

Lin. Syst. 1113. Faun. Suec. No. 2131. List. Angl. tab. v. fig. 37.
List. Conch. tab. 409.

S. with a strait shell, equally broad, compressed, with a double tooth at the hinge, receiving another opposite ; and on one side another tooth sharp pointed, and directed downwards. Color olive, with a conoid mark of an ash color, dividing the shells diagonally ; one part striated lengthways, the other transversely. Breadth usually five or six inches, sometimes nine.

Tab. xlv. fig. 20.

Vagina.
21. SHEATH.

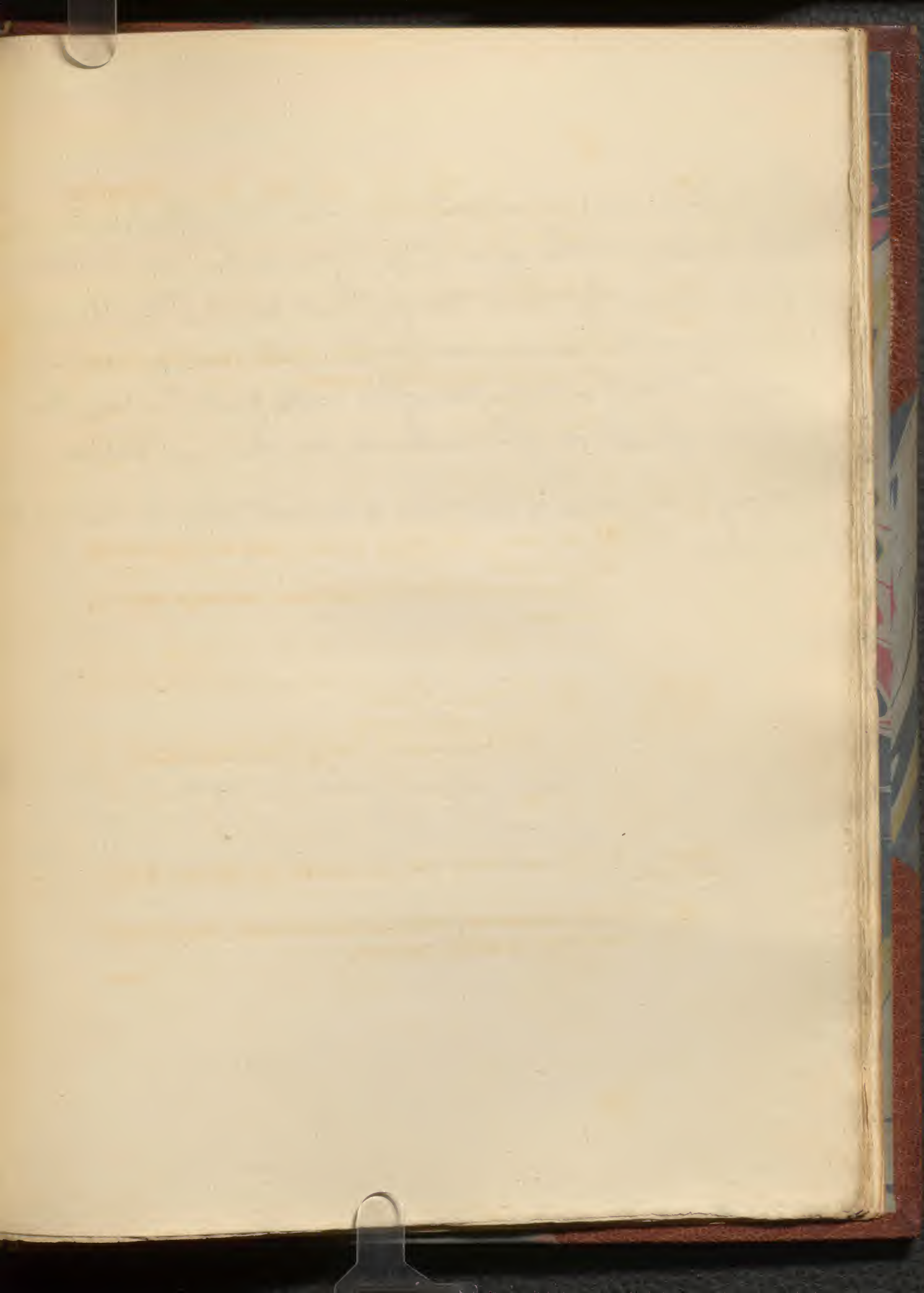
Lin. Syst. 1113. List. Conch. tab. 410.

S. with a shell nearly cylindrical, one end marginated ; the hinge consisting of a single tooth in each shell placed opposite. Shell yellow, marked much like the former ; usually about five or six inches broad.

Inhabits *Red Wharf, Anglesea.*

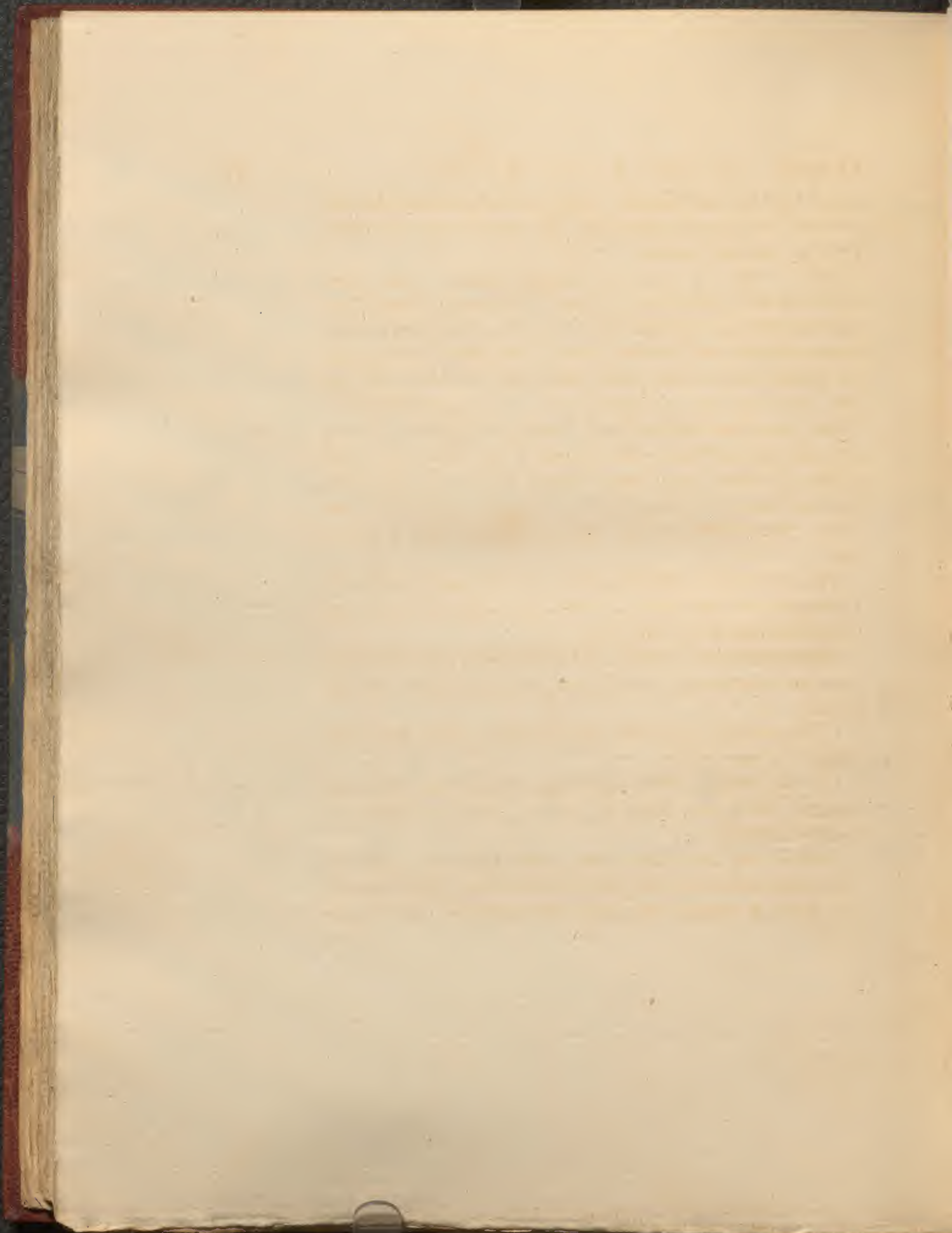
Lin.

According to an old proverb, Selby in Sussex is famous for Cockles

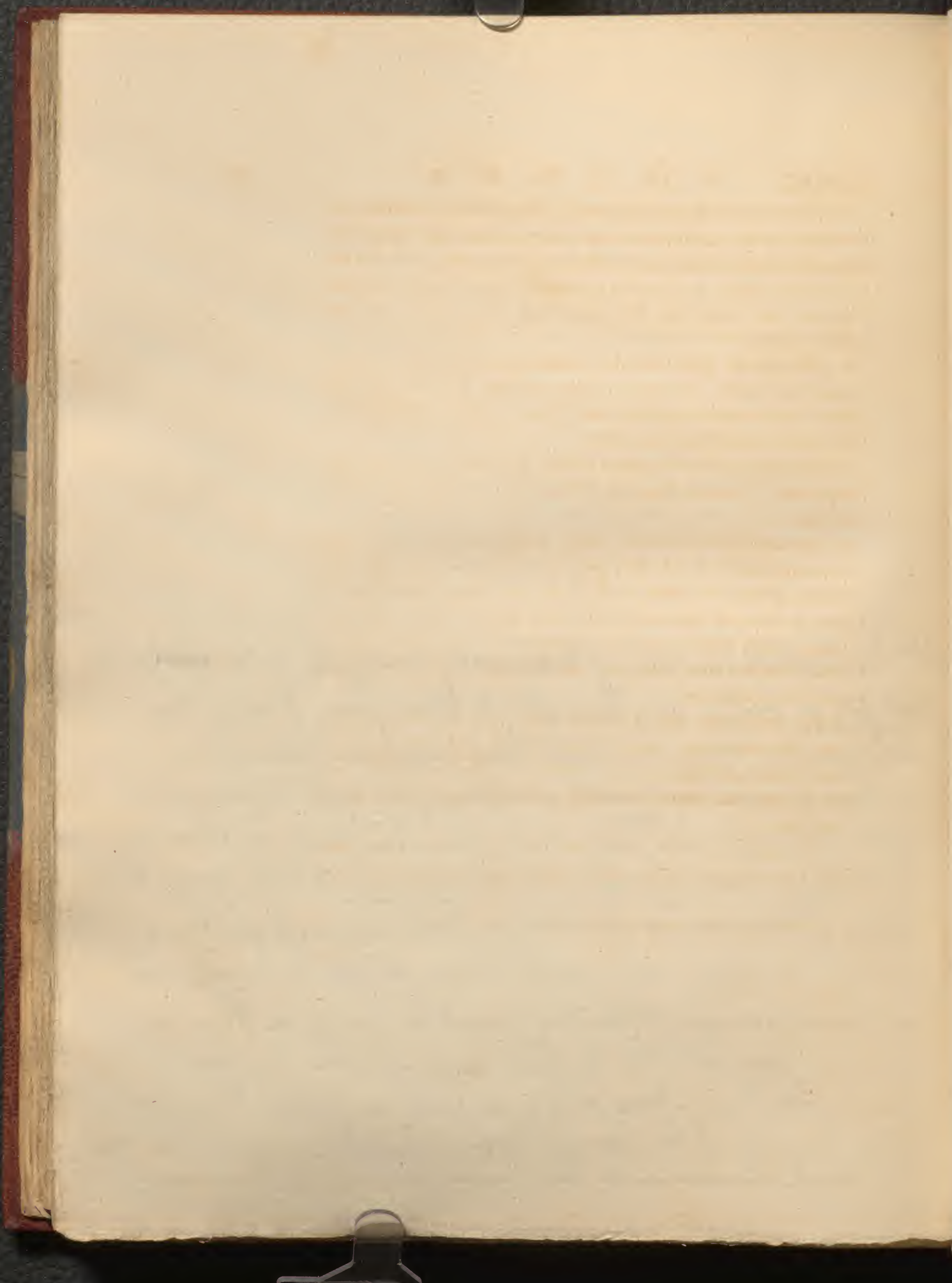


The western coast of England, it is said, was plentifully stored with Scallops, till the year 1739, when in the long & severe frost, almost the whole species there perished by the inclemency of the season; see Whitehurst's inquiry into the original state & formation of the earth p: 121, he says the fact is asserted on good authority, see *ibid.* — 1st edition. —
thought by some a luscious & delicate food, by many strong & coarse. —

Oysters so large are taken on the Western Isles of Scotland,
as require to be cut in three or four pieces to be eaten. See
Tour thro' Great Britain vol. 4, p 9 edition of 1753. —

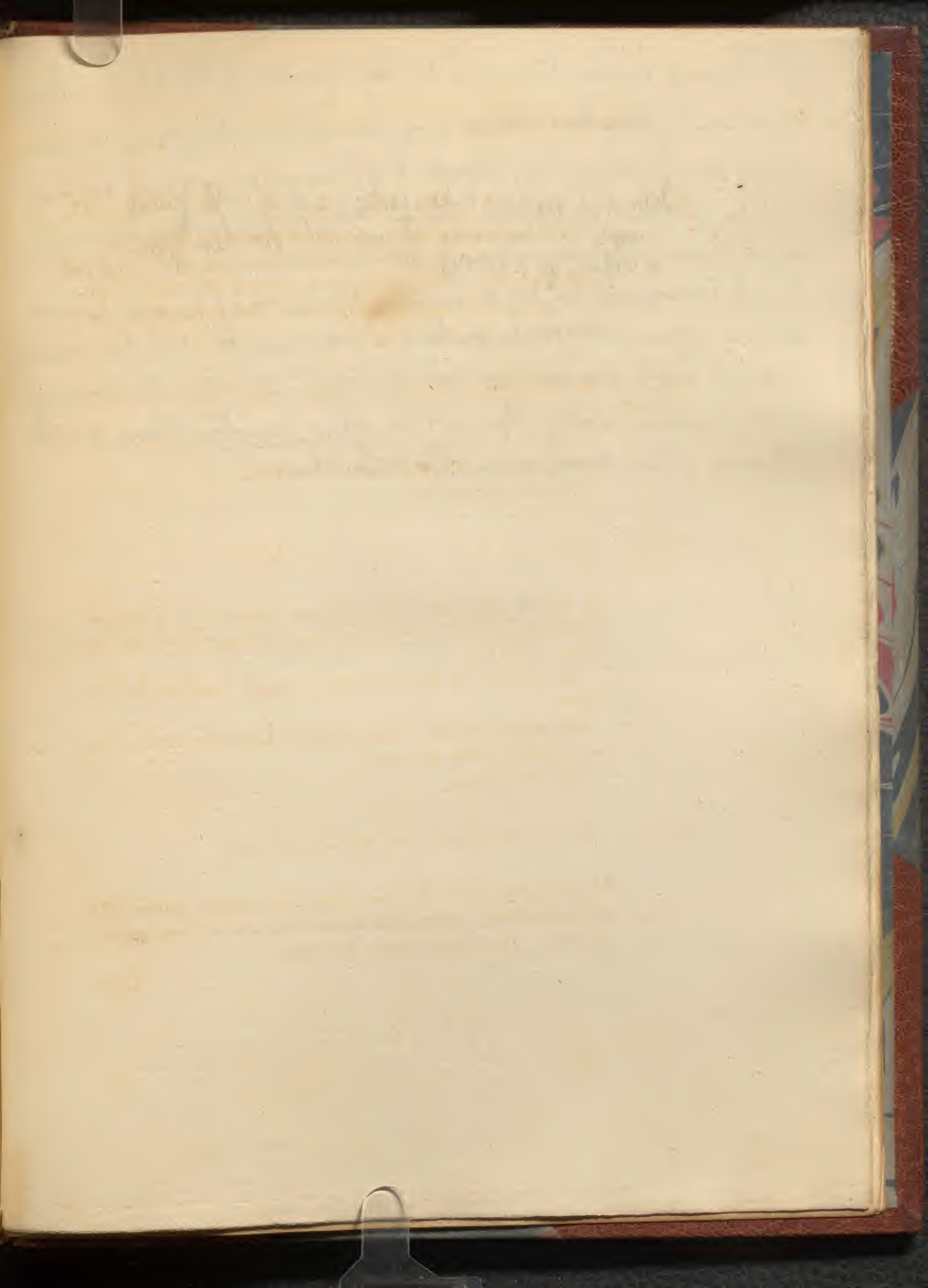


Mr. Barbut in his vol: of testaceous animals p: 58, informs us
that green oysters are brought to Paris from Dieppe in
Normandy, where he says they acquire that colour
by being bedded in creeks encompassed with verdure;
never remember ^{seeing} any such, when in Paris; he also says
the oysters of Britanny are much esteemed & still more those
from Marennes in Saintonge, those are preferred there,
which are edged with small brown fringe or beard. - red
& russet-coloured oysters are found in Spain, in Abyssinia,
brown coloured with the flesh black & in the Red sea of the
colour of the Iris. - tree oysters or such as fasten themselves
to the branches of the Mangle trees & others hanging in the water
are much esteemed in the West-Indies, particularly St Domingo: -



Must in fact be Lancashire and that the great
mounds are there called Hambleton Flocks from
a village in that County.

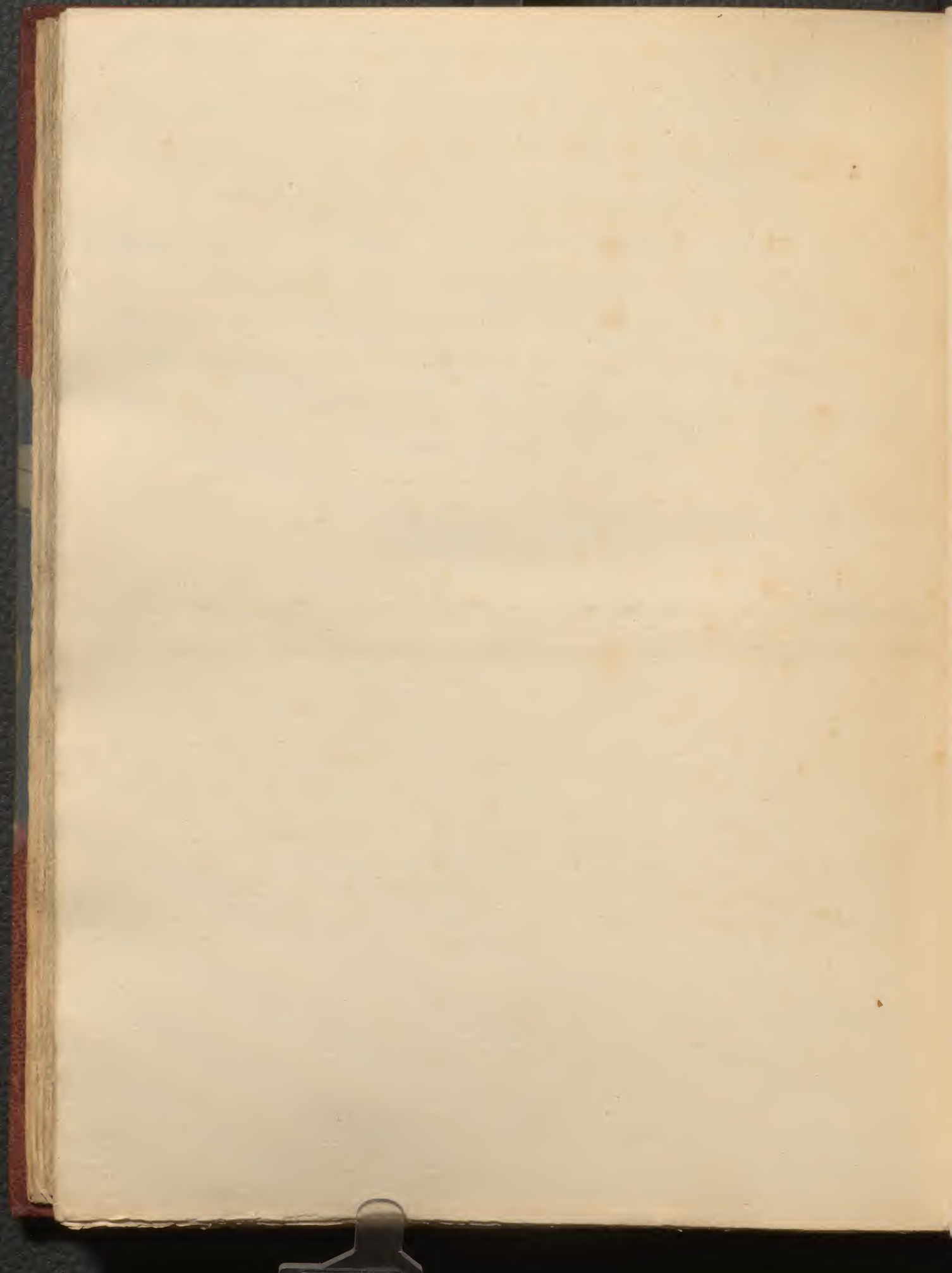
The Hambleton Flockers are so called because they are
dragged up with hooks. -

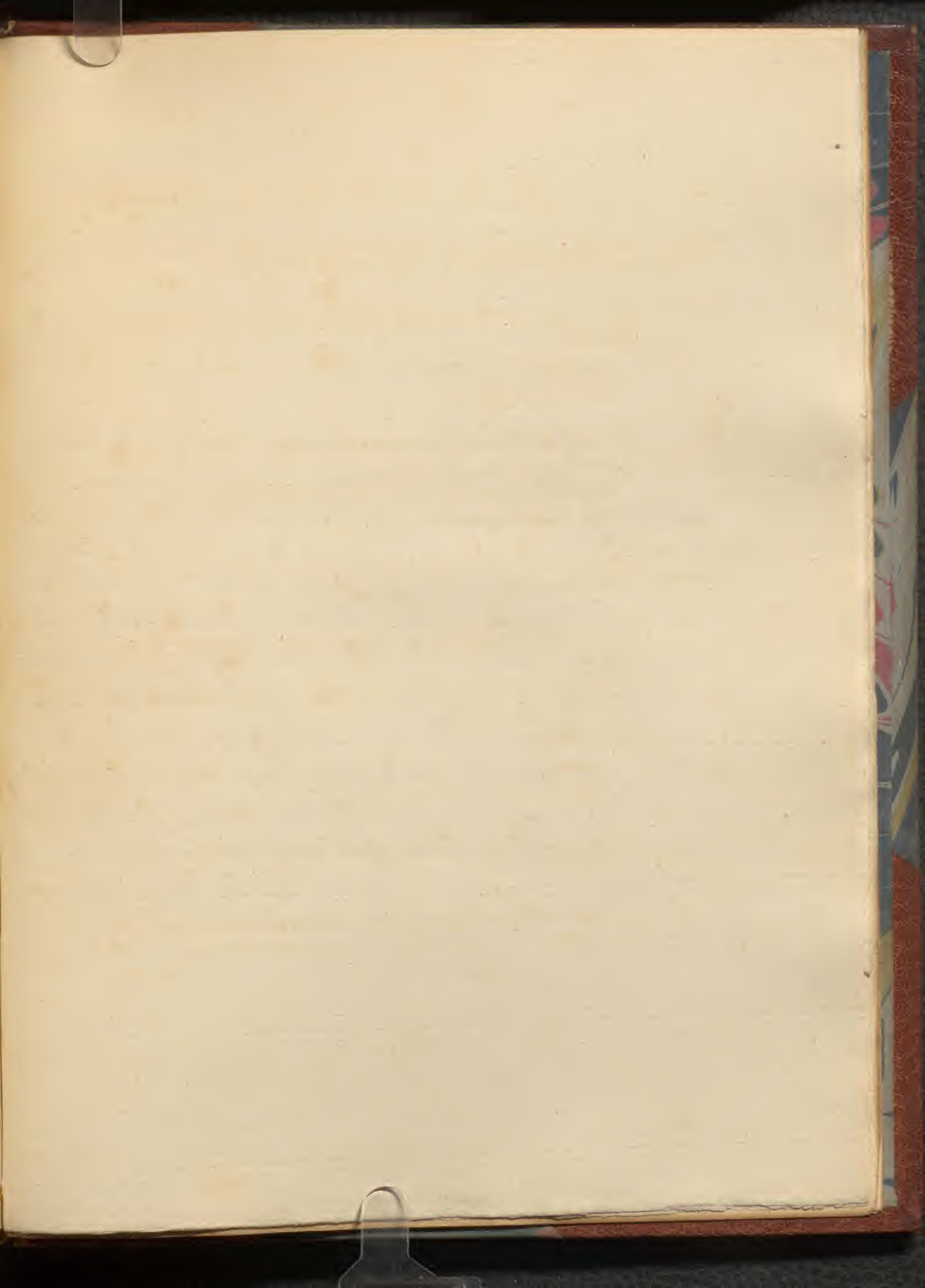


Mr Bruce in his travels to the source of the Nile, asserts,
that pearls, ~~whether~~ *Mytilus* are found in Muspels (whether
Mytilus or *Mytilus* he asserts not) in almost all rivers
in the North of Scotland that run from lakes, some of
more than ordinary merit tho' usually small; have
much increased in price lately, since real pearls have
again come into fashion & are frequently sold for oriental,
at as high prices. See vol: 5, app^x. p: 229. See more of
Scotch pearls under the article *Mytilus margaritifera*, p: 67 &
following of this work & in Mps notes there.

Irisbra fasciatus.

particularly on the sandy ~~in~~ common called Tonryn y capel near Holy-
head, as is also the Zoned Chail No 133. See Pennant's Welsh Tour, page 275.

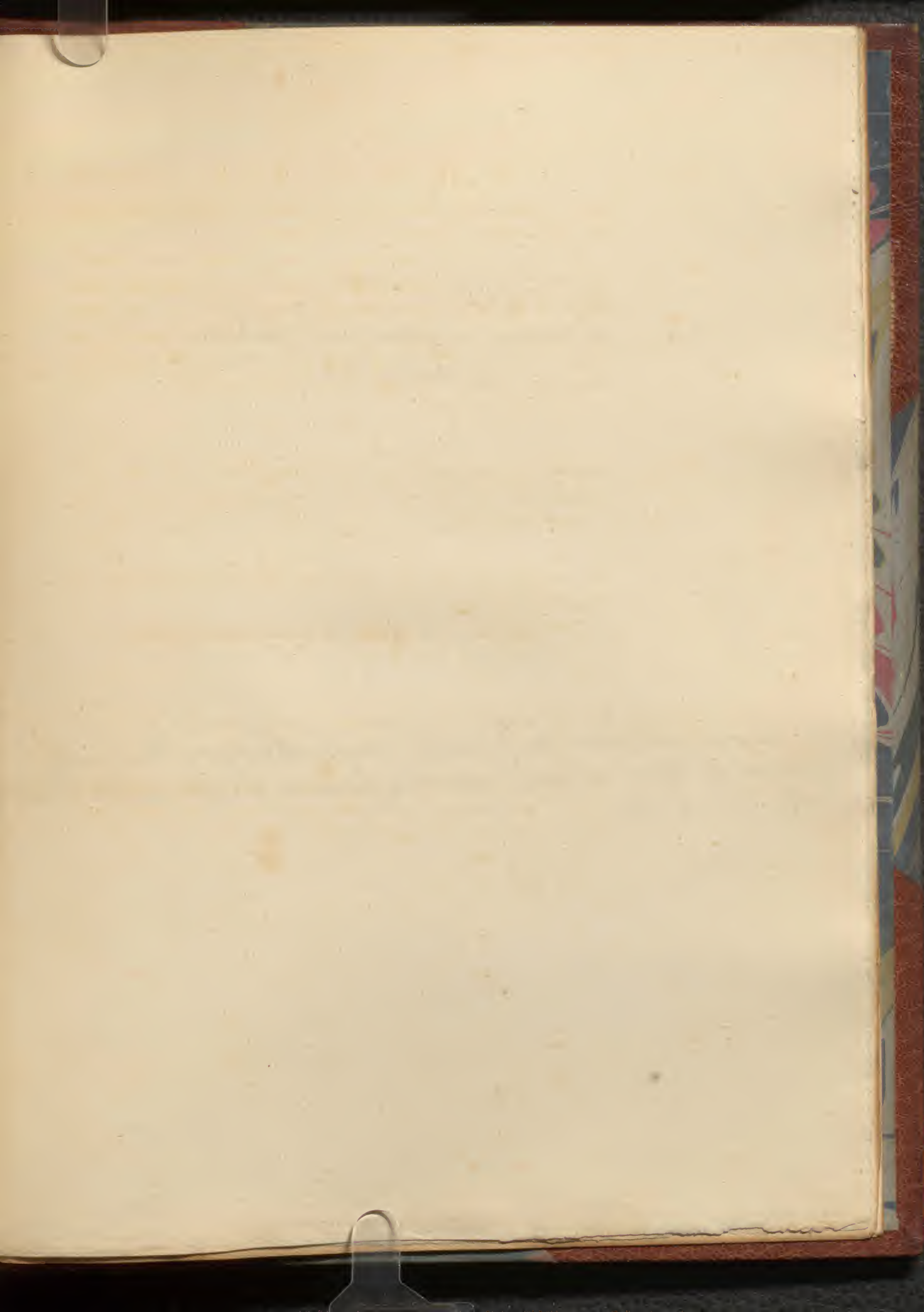




Pomatia insecta.

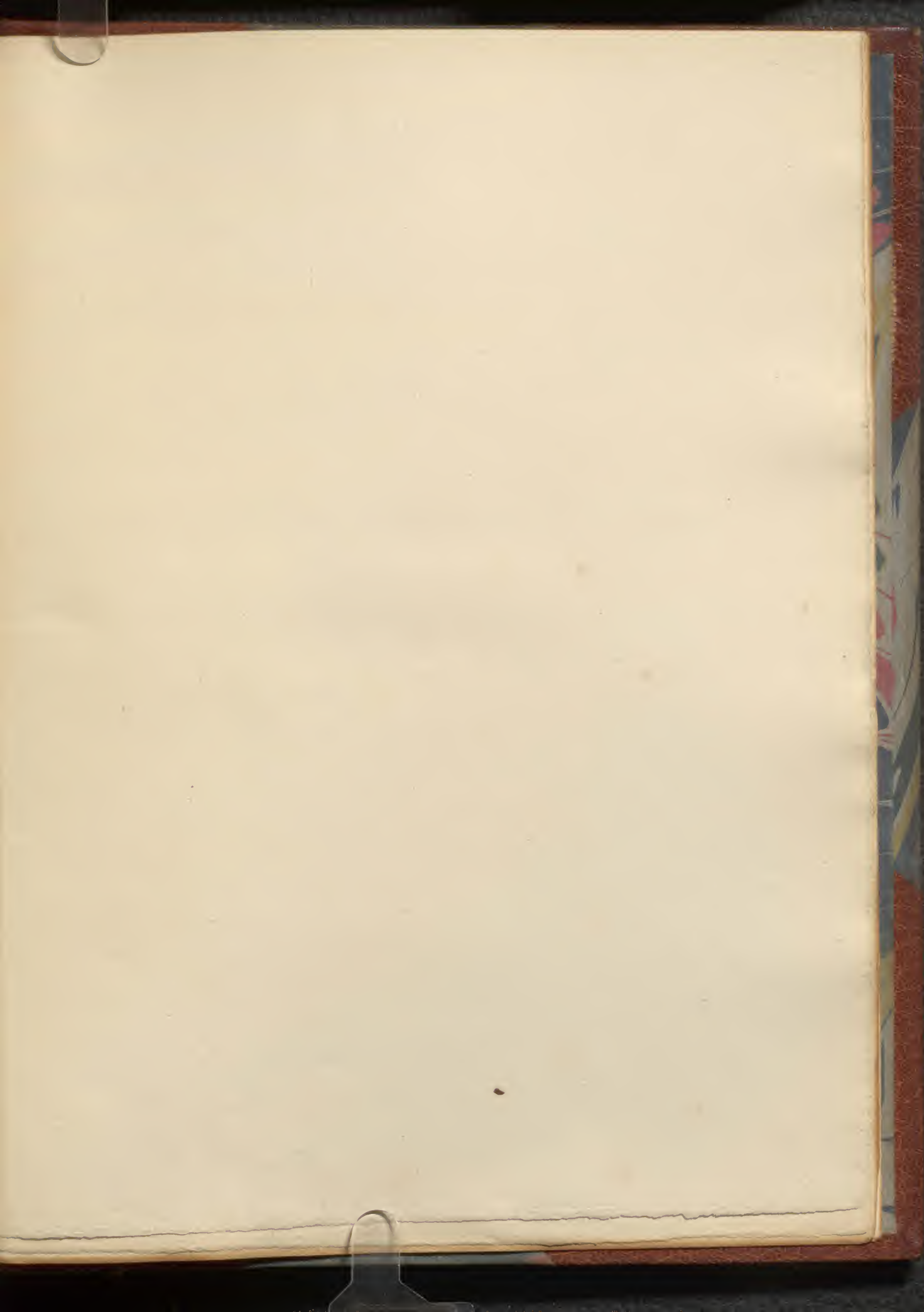
A. melanostoma species introduced as is said by
Sir Kenelm Digby.

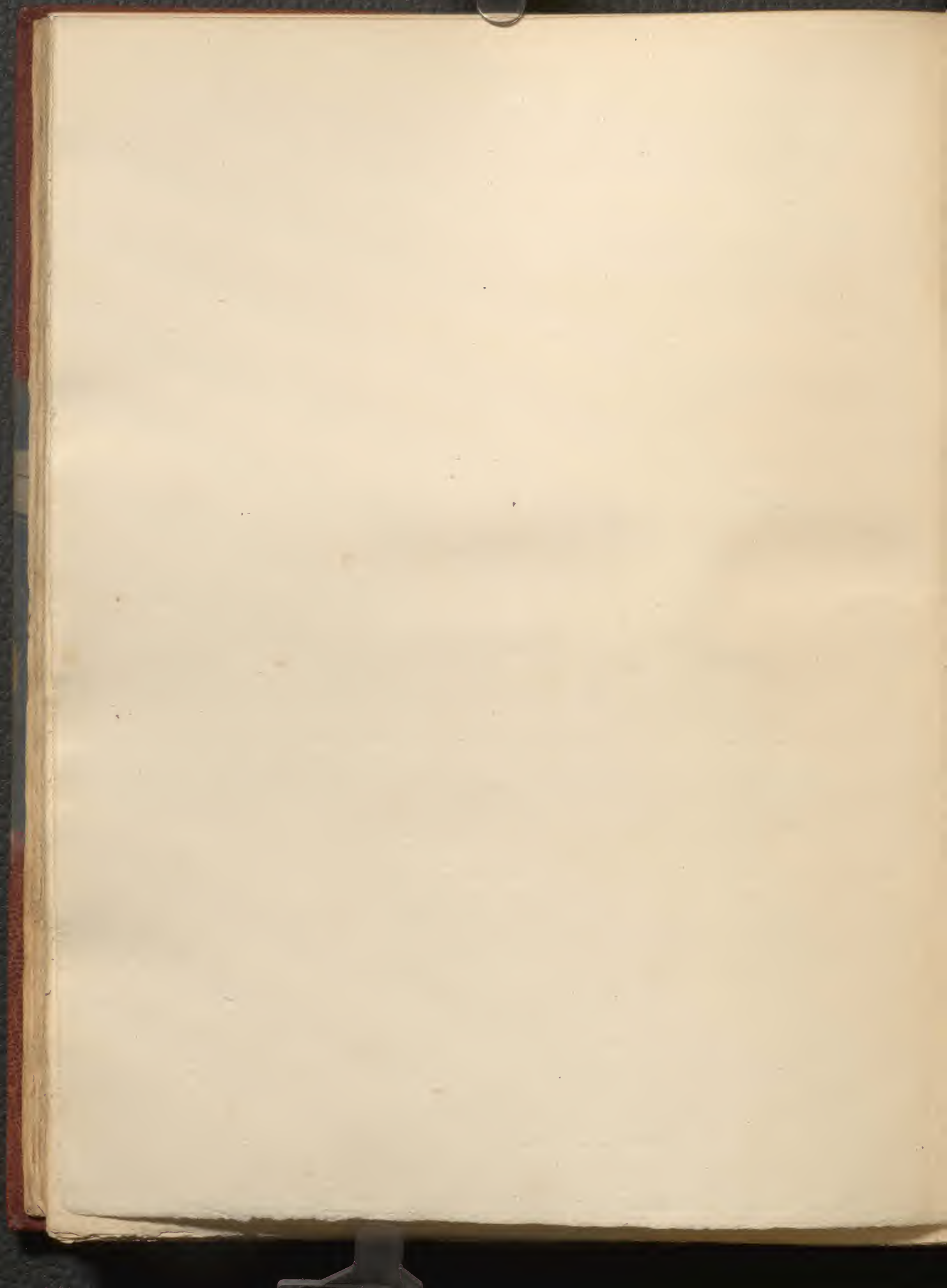
These snails were brought to Albury in Surrey a seat of the Earl of Arundel, by the Countess of Arundel from Italy, who esteemed them a delicacy, see Aubrey's Surrey vol. 4, p. 70. De Costa says they have increased here so much, as to have become a nuisance & are much more numerous than the common snails & extend even to the confines of Sussex. De Costa's British Conchology p. 70. — They did not increase much about Gotherst, where they were introduced by Sir Kenelm Digby; but are found about Ware & Puckeridge in Hertfordshire, as also in Oxfordshire about Woodstock & in Gloucestershire & Dorsetshire; but not where in the Northern Counties — The attempt to introduce them into Northamptonshire was by Dr. Hutton at Kirby, but did not succeed, see De Costa as quoted above. The Rev. Paul Wright in a note in Gent's mag. for 1784, p. 746, says, he saw some of these snails near ~~Wren~~ Braughing. —

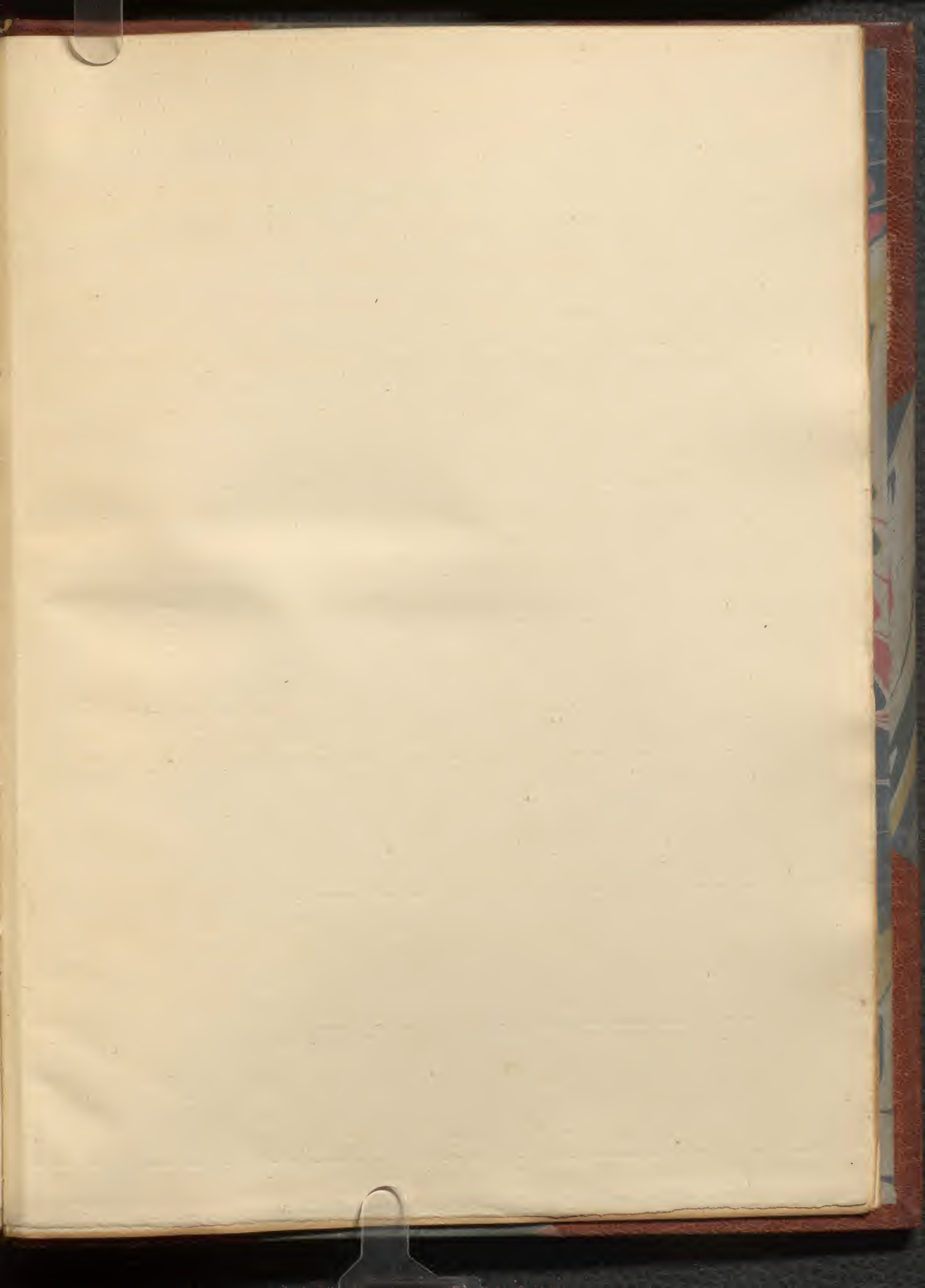


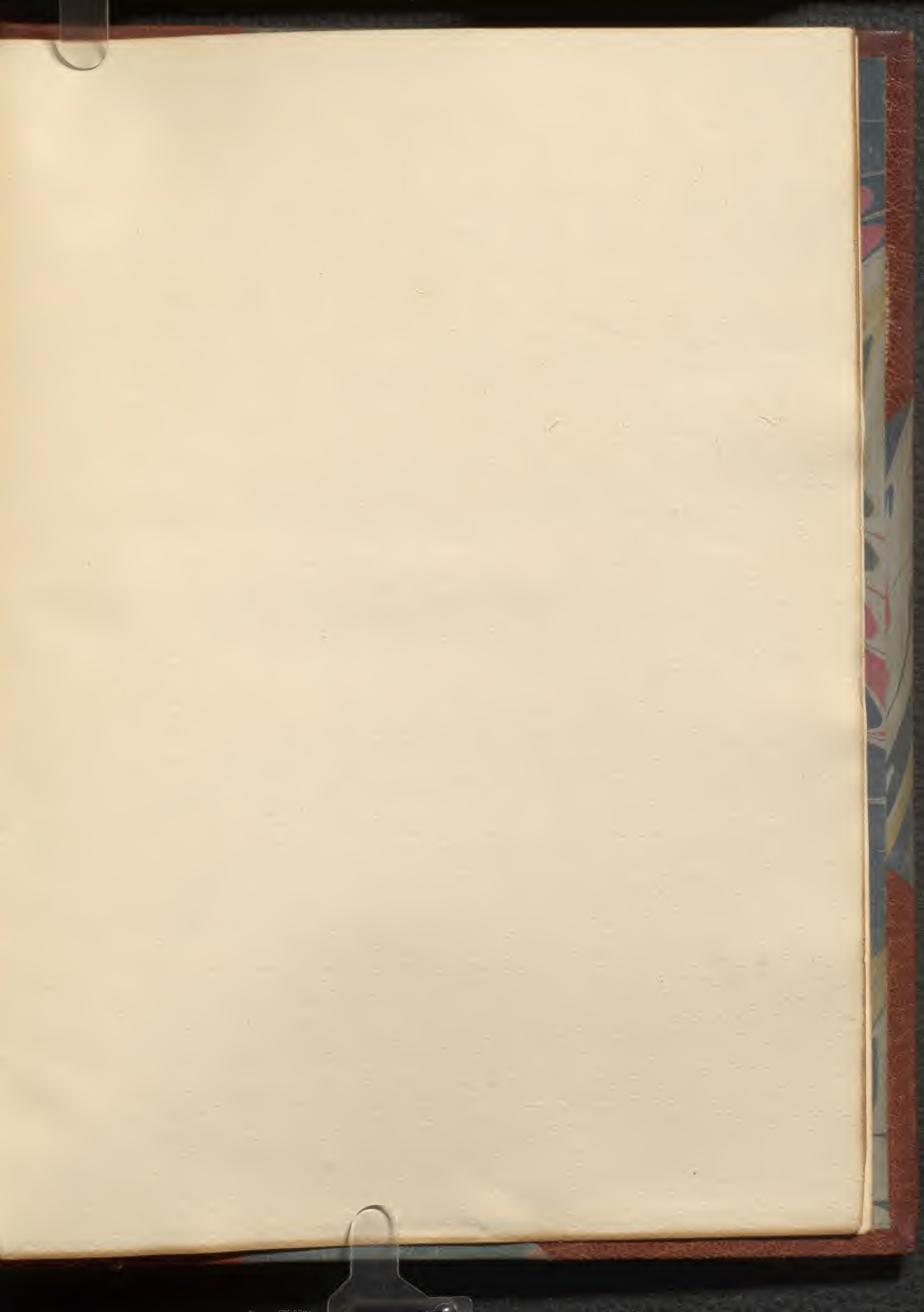
Neurastis Zonaria

very plentiful as well as the fasciated wreath No. 119 on the sandy
common of Gowyn y Capel near Holyhead in Anglesea, see Pennant's
Wells Tour p. 275.









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